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Part One
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FOUR LIVES SACRIFICED

Fire Attacks a Particularly Inflammable Tenement in Hudson Street.

NO MEANS OF ESCAPE PROVIDED

Tenants Were Asleep, and Three Were Suffocated by Smoke Before the Flames Reached Them.

FIREMEN SAY IT WAS A TINDER BOX

A Man Fought When Not Allowed to Return to Certain Death—Stories of Those Who Escaped.

Palm Sunday was ushered in yesterday in this city by a fire which in forty minutes wrecked a three-story dwelling house and caused the death of four persons. Two others lie in a hospital badly injured, and one of them, the surgeons say, cannot recover.

The scene of the catastrophe was at 374 Hudson Street, an old-fashioned three-story brick building, which, before its conversion into a dwelling, was used as a storehouse and factory. It is leased from the corporation of Trinity Church.

The dead and injured are as follows.

The dead:

GROGAN, ARCHIBALD, thirty-five years old, a waiter, unmarried; suffocated.

MOLLOY, THOMAS, twenty-three years old, unmarried, fireman on steamship St. Louis; suffocated and slightly burned.

McMAHON, MARY, twenty-seven years old, unmarried, umbrella trimmer; suffocated and badly burned about the face.

RYAN, MARGARET, sixty years old, unmarried; multiple burns; died on the way to the hospital.

The injured:

HIGGINS, KATE, thirty-five years old, saleswoman; fracture of left ankle and bruises; will recover.

WELCH, EDWARD, fireman, Truck 5; both knee caps broken and spine injured by falling from a ladder; will die.

The first or ground floor was occupied by John H. Eggers, a wholesale confectioner, whose stock was damaged by water to the extent of $7,000.

The second floor was occupied by Thomas J. McManus (who leased the house and sublet it) and his family.

There were three tenants living on the second-floor extension in the rear of the building. They were John McMahon, a laborer, and his wife, Margaret, and their nephew, Thomas Molloy.

The occupants of the third floor were Miss Margaret Ryan, her two nieces, Mary McMahon and Kate Higgins; Archibald Grogan, and Daniel Sullivan, his wife, two daughters, and a son.

The fire started in the bathroom on the second floor, at the head of the stairs. It was discovered at 2:50 A. M. by Mr. McMahon. He awoke his wife and Molloy and the McManus family. After pounding on the doors of the tenants on the third floor, he ran down stairs to join his wife on the pavement.

Thomas, the elder of the McManus boys, who is a second-year student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, gave a graphic account of subsequent events.

"I was studying," he said, "until nearly 1:30 o'clock. I went to bed and was asleep when I was aroused by Mr. McMahon smashing in the door and calling out that the house was on fire. I quickly threw on a few articles of clothing and ran out into the hall. Smoke was pouring from the bathroom. I went there to see if I could not put out the flames, which had begun to creep out under the door and along the top.

"After dashing several basins of water on the burning woodwork, I saw that I was too late and ran to get out our family. I sent my brother Nicholas, clothed in an overcoat, to give the alarm. He fortunately met a policeman near the house and sent in an alarm from Clarkson Street.

"Nicholas and I fairly pushed my father, mother, and two sisters down the steps, and I ran back to get the Sullivans out. Grogan was there, dressing slowly, and I told him there was no time to lose. The smoke and flames had by this time invaded the third story.

"I found my return blocked by a sheet of flame at the head of the stairs. I jumped through the flames and landed at the bottom, rolling down the second flight to the street. I escaped with a slight singing of my hair.

"On the pavement Mrs. McMahon grew hysterical, calling out: 'I'll never be able to face my brother again if the boy is burned to death.' She started to run back to the second floor, where Molloy was, but we knew it meant sure death and prevented her."

The house was a veritable fire trap. Chief Lally said he never saw a more dangerous one outside of a lodging house. Each floor was divided by a hall running through the centre east and west. There were no fire-escapes, and the scuttle on the roof was so high that it was almost impossible to reach it. The partitions and ceilings were made of quarter-inch pine board, and burned like shavings.

Everybody, however, managed to get down from the second floor except Molloy, who occupied a room in the north section of the extension, which is only two stories high. He was found in a position which indicated that he had fallen forward from a rocking chair. He had his hat on and was fully dressed. He had been suffocated before he could reach a window.

The tenants on the third floor endured absolute agony in the few moments they retained consciousness before the smoke overcame them.

The most thrilling experience was that of Miss Higgins, who was seen yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital. She and Miss McMahon slept together in the southern section in the room in the rear of the front room occupied by Miss Ryan. The Sullivan family occupied the north section. Miss Ryan had been an invalid for twenty years.

"We were awakened by a pounding on the door and cries of 'Fire!'" Miss Higgins said. "There was only a little bit of smoke. 'Let's go and dress auntie,' Mary said, and we went in, got the old lady out of bed, and began to dress her. The firemen had not arrived yet, and I stopped dressing auntie to see how we could escape.

"The moment I opened the door an immense black cloud of smoke rolled in and the flames licked the partitions in the hall. We all screamed, and lost each other in the smoke. I got back into my own room, but it was worse in there, and I groped my way back to the front room.

"I stumbled over a body and fell, catching a curtain. As I climbed out the window, head first, struck something, and became unconscious."

Miss Higgins's life was probably saved by the sign over the confectionery store below. It was a big board sign, nailed to a wide cornice, forming a long box a foot and a half wide. Miss Higgins fell into this, breaking her ankle.

A young man in the house adjoining on the north saw her there and crept out on his fire escape, walked out on the ledge, and carried the unconscious woman through his house down stairs, whence she was removed to the hospital.

The Sullivan family escaped in various ways. Mrs. Sullivan and her two daughters ran down the steps through the flames to the sidewalk. John, the eighteen-year-old son, ran to the second floor, found his escape cut off at the stairs, and entered the McManus apartments. Groping his way through, he came to the front window and jumped to the street. He hurried to a near-by drug store on Houston Street, where a doctor told him he was unhurt.

The most thrilling event of the night was a hand-to-hand encounter on the roof between Daniel Sullivan, the father, and Fireman Edward Worts of Engine No. 30. Sullivan managed to crawl along the rafters and get out on the roof through the scuttle. The firemen had arrived and Worts was on an adjoining roof, handling a nozzle.

Sullivan yelled to him that his children were burning up and started to return through the scuttle. Worts saw that there was a furnace of flame below, and throwing down the hose he jumped across and caught hold of Sullivan, who fought like a maniac. A fierce struggle ensued, which was witnessed by the crowd below and from from the windows in the neighboring houses. As Worts was about exhausted, other firemen arrived and Sullivan was taken to the street, where he found his family safe.

But one alarm was sent out. An extra engine, No. 18, was summoned later, but was not needed. The fight of the firemen was short but hot. Foreman McLaughlin of Engine No. 24, Morton Street, was the first on the scene. Half-way up the stairs there was then a solid sheet of flame. Three times the firemen tried to beat it back, but they were each time forced to retire on account of the heat.

"It was the hardest place to fight a fire in I ever saw," McLaughlin said yesterday.

When Chief Lally of the Fifth Battalion arrived he saw a woman's head at a third-story window, and ordered Truck 5 to run up a three-story ladder. When Foreman Reilly and Firemen Mailley and Gorgen went up the ladder they found it extended beyond the roof. Reilly called down to lower the butt.

They were doing this, when Fireman Edward Welch, who was hastening to help the woman out, started up the ladder. He had climbed up twelve feet, when the ladder sprung in the middle. Welch fell backward, turning a back somersault, and landing partly on his head and partly on his knees. Both kneecaps were broken and his spine injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the surgeons said last night that he could not live. He was one of the most popular, as well as one of the bravest, men in the service.

Miss Reilly was taken down the ladder by the firemen. She was so badly burned that she died in the ambulance which was taking her to the New-York Hospital. Her nephew and sister-in-law, who live at 202 Varick Street, will remove her body from the hospital to-day.

The fire was over in a very short time, and the firemen rushed up stairs. They found Miss McMahon lying on the floor in Miss Ryan's room. Grogan, who occupied the next room, was found sitting on his bed, partly dressed. His body and that of Malloy were taken to the Morgue yesterday, from the Macdougal Street Station. The body of Miss McMahon lay at an undertaker's, at 225 Spring Street, yesterday. It will be cared for by relatives.

The occupants of the house who escaped, as a rule did not have time to dress or save anything.

Miss Mary McManus, who is a teacher in Grammar School No. 44, and her sister, Miss Hannah McManus, a teacher in Grammar School No. 27, Brooklyn, saved two dressing gowns in addition to the light clothing they escaped in.

Mr. McManus, in his frenzy, grabbed up half a dozen collars, and left his gold watch hanging at his bedpost in his vest. When he returned yesterday morning he found one half of the vest burned away. In the other half was his watch, still ticking.

There were two pianos in the house, both recently purchased, and the morbid crowd which hung about the house all day yesterday was interested in the occasional snapping of the strings, which were gradually giving way to the effects of the ravages of the flames.

A police estimate on the loss is $10,000, but it will probably run over that. Eggers, the confectioner, is insured for $6,000, and the McManus family have some insurance.

The firemen were loud in their denunciation of the construction of the building.

"It was just made for a firetrap," Chief Lally said. "I never saw a worse constructed building outside of a cheap lodging house, and even there they generally have fire-escapes. The partitions and floors were made of pine, well seasoned, that burned like powder. The draught from down stairs fanned the flames, which split into two sections, one going back to the extension, cutting off escape there, and the other section forcing its way up stairs. There was a perfect draught, and the other conditions being so favorable the flames had every encouragement."

ACCUSED OF KILLING HIS WIFE.

Farmers Capture John Rech—His Story of His Wanderings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—John Rech, the suspected murderer of his wife, at the hamlet of Estelville, N. J., was arrested about 1:30 o'clock this morning in a little hotel just across the city line, in Montgomery County. It is said that Rech has confessed that he killed his wife, but the police refuse to affirm or deny this.

Rech was interviewed in his cell at the City Hall to-day by a reporter. The man is about thirty-three years old. He was not allowed to answer any questions bearing directly upon his guilt or innocence, nor was he permitted to state whether he had confessed.

According to his story, Rech left Estelville last Thursday afternoon for Philadelphia, with his brother and his baby. His brother went to Allentown, where he lives, and Rech remained at the Home of Industry with the child overnight. He started early Friday morning to look for a boarding place for the infant. He inserted an advertisement in one of the daily papers for a boarding place for the child, and then continued his search. He finally found a place with a German family, and, leaving the child there, walked toward the suburbs of the city and sought work from the farmers of the neighborhood. He was unsuccessful, and spent the night at a country hotel.

He continued his search for farm work Saturday. He read the account in the papers of the finding of his wife's body, and of the search for himself. He said he became nervous and frightened, and, leaving the hotel where he was, went out for a walk. He left his overcoat behind him, and this overcoat caused his arrest. The man's evident nervousness had excited the suspicion of the landlord, and when he went out without his overcoat the landlord searched his pockets. He found in one of them a letter addressed to "John Rech." This disclosed the man's identity, and the landlord immediately notified the Philadelphia police and aroused the neighboring farmers. Rech, in the meantime, had crossed the city line into Montgomery County, and, as it was now dark, he stopped at a small country hotel. A posse of farmers found him there.

Rech denied that he had any quarrel with his wife that could have led him to kill her. He will have a hearing to-morrow.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 29.—The police here are looking for Charles Rech, brother of John Rech, who is under arrest in Philadelphia on suspicion of having murdered his wife. They believe Charles can tell something about the woman's death.

Mr. Roosevelt and Workingmen.

Delegate James C. Edwards, who had been appointed by the Central Labor Union to go to the Police Commissioners and complain about the arrest of Delegate O'Leary of the Franklin Association of Pressmen while he was looking after some strikers in a printing house in Pearl Street, made his report yesterday. Mr. Edwards saw President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker, who, he said, were very courteous, and said that from their experience they found that hoodlums generally caused all the trouble at strikes, while the workingmen were orderly. The Commissioners added that they would listen to all such complaints, and see that the rights of workingmen were respected. The committee did not press the complaint.

Only Eight at the Meeting.

JERSEY CITY, March 29.—The Rev. Gregory Hruska, rector of the Greek Catholic Church, who was ousted for manufacturing cigars illegally, took possession of the building under his mortgage this morning and held services. It was expected that a row would occur, and a large police force was on hand. There was no disturbance, however, the congregation deciding to manifest their dissatisfaction by a boycott. There were about 400 persons outside the building and only 8 inside.

AGED COUPLE MURDERED

TWO OF THEIR DAUGHTERS AND A SERVANT FATALLY WOUNDED.

Terrible Crime in the Night Near Akron, Ohio—No Motive for the Crime Known—A Discharged Employe the Only Person Suspected—Only One Member of the Family Escaped — Neighbors Form a Searching Party.

AKRON, Ohio, March 29.—A crime of almost unparalleled atrocity was perpetrated at 1 o'clock this morning near Tallmadge, a village five miles north of here. Alvin Stone, sixty-nine years old, and his wife, sixty-two years old, while asleep at their home, were brutally murdered by a man who literally beat their heads to pieces, after which numerous knife thrusts were made into the bodies. Two daughters, Hattie, twenty-nine years old, and Emma, twenty-seven years old, and the family man servant, A. F. Stillson, were also attacked. All three of these were fatally injured, and lie at their home awaiting death. They had been beaten about the heads with a blunt instrument, which must have been of great size and weight.

Alvin Stone was among the most wealthy and prominent of Summit County farmers, and his wife was a member of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in Northeastern Ohio.

The object of the murderous assault on the family was not robbery, as numerous articles of value, including two gold watches of the aged people, which were on the bedroom dresser, were not taken. The crime is shrouded in mystery, and the whole country is agitated. The only suspicion as yet rests on one John Smith, who is employed at Edward Parler's blacksmith shop, one-eighth of a mile from the Stone homestead. Smith was discharged by Alvin Stone two weeks ago. He was a choresman about the place. The two men had very angry words, and Smith departed in great anger. He is now under police surveillance.

One member of the family alone escaped injury—Flora, the youngest daughter, who is sixteen years old. She is laboring under intense nervous excitement, but was able, between tears and hysterical sobs, to tell what she knew of the affair. The old folks, she said, occupied a chamber on the lower floor. Hattie and Flora slept up stairs, Emma across the hall, and the hired man at the rear end of the hallway on the same floor. Flora says she heard an agonizing scream from Emma about 1 o'clock this morning. She jumped from bed, and, opening the door, started to cross the hall. Hattie followed her.

Flora, turning before she entered Emma's room, the door of which was open, saw a masked man strike Hattie over the head with what looked like a crowbar. Hattie with a groan fell senseless to the floor, while Flora, in terror, ran back to her room and hid under the bedclothes. Hattie, who is a woman of remarkable vitality, despite her frightful injury, arose and, going into Flora's room, asked her to throw something over her head. Flora was too frightened to move. Hattie left the room, and, entering that of her other sister, noticed the window was open, and that a ladder reached up to it from the ground.

She wrapped a quilt around her and went down the ladder, running to Charles Sackett's farm, a quarter of a mile away, where she told her story and collapsed. Two of the Sacketts hurried to the Stone house, while another summoned a physician. When they arrived the house was dark. The side door was open. Entering the room occupied by the old folks, they found the terribly mutilated bodies of the father and mother. Emma was found unconscious on the floor of her bedroom. She had been struck a fearful blow over the forehead and still lies as one dead. The hired man was found in his room in the same condition. He had also been struck over the forehead. Flora was found under the bedclothes in speechless fright.

The neighborhood for miles around was aroused and hundreds assembled about the Stone homestead. The scene was terribly impressive. The rage of those who for so many years had lived with and loved the amiable, honest Stone family knew no bounds. The Akron Police Department was notified, and detectives and Sheriff Griffin hurried to the scene. They arrived at 9 o'clock. They found what appeared to be tracks of a man leaving the side door, which was found open, and ending at the road. The rain, which had steadily poured all night, had, however, obliterated the tracks along the road. Bloodhounds were put into service, but they could do nothing, owing to the rain.

The impression seems to be that Smith is not the right man, and committees are organizing this evening to scour the country in every direction. There is but one fate in store for the murderer if he falls into the hands of the citizens who are looking for him, aided by the bloodhounds. This evening a strong clue leads towards Ravenna, where a strange horse and buggy were left by a man who acted very suspiciously.

MISS EUSTACE'S DOG OBJECTED.

The Actress Was Assigned to a Room in Which a Man Killed Himself.

When Richard Mansfield's company was in Cincinnati recently, Miss Jennie Eustace, the leading woman, had a weird experience in a hotel. She carries about the country a small but valuable dog. She went to a leading Cincinnati hotel, and was assigned to a large and splendidly furnished room. Her dog was carried to it in a basket.

The door had hardly closed on the bellboy, when the dog was let out of its basket. It began immediately to cry and moan, and made wild efforts to scratch its way through the door. There was no accounting for his behavior, but Miss Eustace became alarmed, and felt herself growing faint and nervous. She tried to pacify the dog. The effort was futile. She rang for the bellboy and asked to be shown to another room, even if it were not as agreeably situated and elegantly furnished as the one she was in.

As soon as she got in the new room the dog ceased crying and made almost human efforts to express its joy at the change. As for herself, her nervousness disappeared almost instantly. She thought nothing further of the affair until a few days later, when she overheard some of the guests of the house speaking of a suicide which had been committed in the hotel the preceding Sunday, the day of her arrival. Upon inquiry she learned that a well-known man had killed himself in the room to which she had first been sent, and the body had been removed only a short time previous to her arrival.

Charged With Attempted Murder.

JERSEY CITY, March 29.—Morgan McMahon, the discharged cooper who attempted to shoot Patrick McPhillips, a fellow employe of the Wilcox Lard Refining Company, at Guttenberg Friday night out of revenge for his discharge, was arrested on Saturday night. A hearing was given to him by Recorder Walker to-day, but he refused to make a statement and acted in such a disorderly manner that the Recorder had to assist the Constable in locking him up. McPhillips and Owen Burns testified that McMahon deliberately tried to murder McPhillips. He was taken to the county jail in this city to-night, charged with attempted murder.

Fight May Prove Fatal.

WEST HOBOKEN, March 29.—Robert Gilmore of 501 West Street got into a fight with William Brakeman, a neighbor, three weeks ago. Brakeman knocked Gilmore down, breaking his jaw. No complaint was made against Brakeman at the time, but to-night the physician in attendance notified the police that lockjaw had set in, and Gilmore was liable to die at any moment. He asked the Police to arrest Brakeman, but he could not be found.

BISHOP POTTER'S DISTINCTION.

Chosen as "Select Preacher" at Cambridge University, England.

Bishop Potter has been invited by the authorities of Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, to be Select Preacher to the university during the month of May, 1897. The distinction of being appointed Select Preacher to one of the great English universities has never before been conferred upon a Bishop or priest of the American Church, so far as the records obtainable show.

The office of Select Preacher was instituted by the University of Oxford in 1804, and has since been adopted by the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. In the University of Cambridge the sermons are delivered in the University Church by the Select Preachers, under the following conditions:

Except for Commencement Sunday and the days assigned to certain established lectures and sermons, Select Preachers are appointed yearly for the Sunday afternoons from the beginning of Michaelmas term to the end of Easter term, for the afternoons of Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, and for such six or more Sundays in the long vacation as may be appointed by the Vice Chancellor.

The Select Preachers are appointed by a syndicate consisting of the Vice Chancellor, the four Professors of Divinity, the two Proctors, and four members of the Senate elected by grace. The days on which the Select Preacher is to preach are also determined by the Syndic. For every sermon the Select Preacher is paid a fee of 3 guineas out of the common chest.

None but the most distinguished clergymen who are holders of high degrees from the three great universities in Great Britain are appointed to the office of Select Preacher, and the list of these preachers in the past contains the names of the most notable among the English clergy. The preachers for this year during the month of May are the Right Rev. J. Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester; the Rev. G. H. Whitaker, Canon of Truro; the Right Rev. W. Boyd-Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, and the Rev. Dr. W. Cunningham, vicar of Great St. Mary's.

Bishop Potter is the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge and is one of the three American clergy to receive the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Oxford.

SWINDLERS HELD IN JERSEY CITY.

Had Stock Certificates and Blank Checks to Operate With.

JERSEY CITY, March 29.—William J. Hazzard of Brooklyn and William J. Monk of 157 Mercer Street, this city, were arrested early this morning, on a charge of swindling. They are charged with conspiring to defraud Frederick Schultz of 43 Wayne Street, but the police believe that the prisoners are the head of an extensive swindling operation. They allege that the men have already swindled one of the local banks out of several hundred dollars, but they refuse to state the amount or give the name of the bank.

Hazzard, it is said, is now under $1,500 bail in New-York for swindling a Maiden Lane jeweler. All that is known of Monk's antecedents is that he formerly kept a hotel at Ozone Park, L. I.

Several days ago Chief Murphy was informed that Schultz, who formerly kept a butcher's shop at 758 Grand Street, had sold the place to James Monk and William J. Fairbanks, for $185. They gave Schultz a note for the money, and, as security for the note, gave him a one-thousand-dollar bond of the Canada, Chicago and Michigan Railroad.

As a swindler that was arrested about a year ago had several of these bonds in his possession, Chief Murphy sent for Schultz, and asked to be permitted to look at the bond. It proved to be one of the old, fraudulent issue.

The detectives who were assigned to the case easily found Monk, but the man known as Fairbanks was out of town, and did not return until last night, when he went to Monk's house. They were arrested together, and declined to make any statement.

Monk had in his possession 1,000 shares of stock of the Excelsior Copper Company of New-York, dated 1894, and bearing a face value of $5 per share. On Hazzard was found a telegram notifying him that a check he had given on the Hempstead (L. I.) Bank had been returned, marked "no funds." The telegram was unsigned. Both men were well supplied with blank checks on various banks. They will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-morrow.

RIOTOUS LONG ISLAND CITY BOYS.

Hundreds Fight with Stones and Shout for "Paddy Gleason."

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 29.—Several hundred youths from all parts of this city gathered on Harris Avenue this afternoon and engaged in a pitched battle with stones. The boys ranged from five to fifteen years in age. The fight was getting exciting when four policemen arrived to stop it. The boys instantly ran, but Henry Schaeffer, ten years old, was caught and was accused of breaking a window. He was taken to the station house and locked up.

The boys, numbering about 600, gathered in front of the police station and began yelling and shouting. Policeman Dunn went to the door and told the boys to go home.

"Soak der cop!" yelled one of them, and instantly the boys made simultaneous efforts to get cobblestones. Dunn disappeared inside the station house.

"Wot der yer soy if we'se chases down ter Paddy Gleason's office," shouted one lad. The suggestion took, and the boys marched down Borden Avenue and around the corner to the Mayor's Front Street office. The trolley cars were stopped by the boys, and passers-by had to step into hallways to avoid them.

"Where's der Mayor? We'se wants Paddy Gleason, see!" the lads shouted. "Der cops has done an' committed a outrage." After shouting themselves hoarse, the boys learned that the Mayor was not in his office, and after a while dispersed.

THINKS SHE WAS NOT MURDERED.

Paterson Police Chief Blames the Wind for Miss Sullivan's Death.

PATERSON, N. J., March 29.—Chief of Police Graul said to-day he had come to the conclusion that Mary Sullivan, the music teacher who was found dead in Park Avenue some weeks ago, was not murdered. He says he believes she was thrown down by the wind, and thus received the injuries to her head which caused her death.

She was of a slight build and did not weigh 100 pounds. The wind was very high the night that Miss Sullivan met her death, and heavier persons than she had difficulty in keeping on their feet.

The Chief says he can find no motive for the murder. The murder was not done with the coupling pin, as there was not a trace of blood on the pin. The Chief thinks it unlikely a murderer would have carried the implement of death away.

Mayor Wurster Sick in Bed.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn has a severe attack of the grip, and is confined to his home, 170 Rodney Street. His physician last night said that he did not think Mayor Wurster would be able to leave his house before Thursday or Friday. It was the intention of Mayor Wurster to have public hearings at his office upon the Greater New-York bill, but, owing to his severe illness, these hearings, it is expected, will be postponed until next week.

Four-Year-Old Child Killed.

HOBOKEN, March 29.—Daniel Shehan, four years old, of 119 Grand Street, died at St. Mary's Hospital this morning as the result of an accident. While playing in the street last night the child stumbled and fell between the wheels of a truck driven by Howard Hitchcock, of 820 Willow Avenue. Hitchcock was admitted to bail on a charge of manslaughter.

THE GOVERNORS AS DUPES

FORTY-FOUR CHIEF EXECUTIVES TAKEN IN BY A FURNITURE MAN.

They Contribute Pieces of Wood to be Made into a "State" Table for the Governor of Utah—It Now Appears that Their Contributions, Some of Which Were of Historic Value, Are in Possession of a Private Citizen.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Governors of forty-four States and one enterprising citizen of Utah, to say nothing of various Governors' private secretaries, Forestry Boards, Chambers of Commerce, and private citizens too numerous to mention, figure in this story.

The Governors, their private secretaries, and the Forestry Boards and Chambers of Commerce stand on one side and the enterprising Utah man, who bagged the entire lot in a little "bunko" game, on the other.

One Governor, at least, and he the Chief Executive of the Empire State, and a candidate for Presidential honors, is saying nothing further than to express a desire to see the picture of the man who has "worked" the Chief Executives of all the sisterhood of States. H acknowledges the game, and casting his eye to the westward, notes that ex-Gov. McKinley of Ohio was taken in even worse than he was himself.

This is the plot: John R. Wilson of Salt Lake City conceived the idea a little more than a year ago of constructing a "State table." It was to be composed of "pieces of wood of historic interest representing every State and Territory in the Union." This mosaic piece of furniture Mr. Wilson explained, was to be placed in the office of the Governor of Utah, and upon it the Chief Executive was to sign the first bill passed by the first Legislature after the Territory should be admitted to the Union.

It was a beautiful idea—as it was spread before the various Chief Executives—that all the older Commonwealths should contribute to this table on which the earliest expression of the Utah legislators should be spread, while the signature should be affixed which would give it the binding force of law.

Mr. Wilson wrote to the Governor of each State, asking for a sample of wood. Something representative of the forests of each State was preferred, and if it chanced to be a historic piece, such as of the Charter Oak, from Connecticut, or the famous elm from Boston Common, so much the better.

The responses were immediate. Governors from all over the land hastened to send samples of wood as tokens of welcome to the new State. Many deemed it an honor to be allowed on behalf of their State to contribute. Some wondered why the plan had not been thought of before—when Kansas was admitted, or even when the original thirteen States first admitted the fourteenth and the federation thus began to grow.

Many rare specimens were sent. The first was sent by direction of Gov. O. V. Coffin of Connecticut. It was a piece of the Charter Oak, and with it went a note from Connecticut's Chief Executive, saying:

We undertook to furnish what seemed most appropriate for the collection, viz., a piece of the historical Charter Oak, but finding it impossible to obtain a piece of the exact dimensions required, we have done the next best thing, and have inlaid, in an ordinary piece of oak, the largest remnant of the old Charter Oak that we could procure.

The Governor of Iowa sent a piece of black walnut. The Bureau of Mines of Arkansas sent a piece of burr oak, with a note, saying:

It is sent in the name of his Excellency, Gov. James P. Clark.

Gov. Carr of North Carolina sent a piece of native yellow pine, and from Mississippi came a piece of white oak.

From Maryland a really interesting piece of wood was sent, as explained by W. H. Love, secretary to Gov. Frank Brown. He said:

I have now in this office a piece of the world-renowned black mulberry tree under the shade of which the first settlers of this State, under the Governorship of Leonard Calvert, on March 27, 1634, made the first treaty with the Indians at St. Mary's County, Md. The piece I propose to send you, in behalf of the Governor of this State, in honor of the State of Maryland.

Gov. Stone of Missouri sent a piece of native sweet gum, and Gov. O'Farrell of Virginia a piece of native oak. James Boyle of Ohio sent the following note:

Gov. McKinley directs me to say in reply to yours of the 22d, that he has sent to your address to-day a beautiful piece of curly or wavy poplar for the purpose you mentioned.

So the pieces came—ash from Gov. Allen of North Dakota, a piece of walnut railing from the first Court House in Shawnee County, Kan., from Gov. Marvill, and so on down to Block 17, which was from New-York.

Gov. Morton received the letter from the enterprising Utah man, and directed his private secretary, Col. Ashley W. Cole, to do something handsome. Col. Cole went to the Forestry Commission, and with much care selected a beautiful specimen of polished wood. He sent it with a note, saying:

Gov. Morton directs me to forward a specimen of yellow birch from the Adirondack forest.

California sent two pieces—laurel and olive. Gov. Brown of Rhode Island sent chestnut; Gov. Brown of Kentucky, walnut. New-Hampshire sent curly maple; Washington, live oak; Tennessee, oak; Minnesota, oak; Montana, cedar; Pennsylvania, red oak; South Carolina, black walnut; New-Jersey, oak and red cedar; Delaware, curly holly; Illinois, native oak; Idaho, mountain mahogany; Indiana, black walnut. All the States sent something, and from Alaska came a piece of spruce.

New-York had a double representation, because the enterprising Utah citizen secured two pieces of wood "from the Hill Cumoroh," and to the mind of the table maker these were of especial interest, because they came from the tree which "grew within nineteen feet of where Prophet Joseph Smith found the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated."

Four special pieces of wood were secured for the corners, one "from the floor joists of William Penn's house," the second "taken from the anchor stock of the old Constitution, the oldest boat in the American Navy," the third "was a part of the framework that supported the old Liberty Bell," the fourth, "a piece of the keel of the ship Augusta, the English pay ship in the Revolution."

So the table was made, as full of rare specimens as was King Solomon's temple, and upon it Gov. Heber M. Wells signed the first law of the new State of Utah on Jan. 7 last.

Gov. Morton received a copy yesterday of all the correspondence from the various Governors and a description of the table. He was pleased, because he had contributed to what it was supposed here would be the official desk of the Governor of Utah for all time, or, at least, something which would be preserved by the State as a precious memento.

It was not until the last page in the little descriptive pamphlet was reached that it appeared that Gov. Morton and the forty-three other Chief Executives had been contributing to a private enterprise for the thrifty Utah man.

On the last page of the pamphlet appeared this note:

This table will be sold to the highest bidder. Offers may be sent to my adress untill the 15th of June. I hold the right to reject any or all offers.

This incorrectly spelled announcement at once made it known to Private Secretary Cole that the Governors had been contributing of the forests of their States to help along Mr. Wilson in his furniture business, rather than to a historical souvenir which a State would prize in future ages.

"The cool audacity of the game!" said Col. Cole. "Did you ever see anything like it? Forty-four Governors drafted into the service of one man, and the evidence then compiled and forwarded to them.

"'State tables' will be at a discount during the remainder of this administration."

LAWYER PUT OUT OF COURT.

Thomaskefsky's Counsel Has Trouble with Magistrate Brann.

Joseph Harris, a young lawyer, was ejected from the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, by order of Magistrate Brann, who had vainly tried to prevent him talking. Harris appeared as counsel for Max P. Thomaskefsky of 124 Forsyth Street, who was charged with assaulting Alivis Weiss, a picture dealer of 65 East Fourth Street.

Weiss was represented by an attorney, but he was constantly interrupted by Harris. Magistrate Brann pounded with his gavel to no purpose. Finally he said:

"Stop, Sir; I'm running this court, and I won't have you interrupt these proceedings."

"I'm a member of the Supreme Court bar, and know my business, and I'm here to defend my client, and I won't be deprived of my rights," Harris replied.

"You don't know your business; that's the trouble," Magistrate Brann replied.

Harris continued his loud conversation until the Magistrate finally said to Court Officer Donnelly: "Remove that man from the courtroom." As the lawyer was leaving the room he shouted back:

"You will meet me in another court, Sir."

"Yes, I suppose, unfortunately that I will have to," the Magistrate remarked.

HUNTER CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Said to Have Sworn Falsely in Supplementary Proceedings.

William H. Hunter, a livery stable proprietor of 147 Sullivan Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of perjury preferred against him by Louis Turtle of 306 Delancey Street. Turtle swore than on Aug. 23, 1895, he had Hunter examined in supplementary proceedings; that Hunter then swore that he had no property; that Hunter shortly after this went to Jefferson Market Court and qualified on a bond for a friend of his who had been arrested, and swore that he owned the livery stable at 149 Sullivan Street, which he said was in his own name and was mortgaged for only $500.

Turtle said that he heard of this, and found the statement as to the ownership of the stable to be true. He then obtained a warrant for the arrest of Hunter for perjury, as he had sworn in the supplementary proceedings that he owned no property.

Hunter was arrested at the stable Saturday night. Senator Page called at the court yesterday and asked that the prisoner be paroled. Magistrate Crane read to him the charge, and then said that the matter was too serious to parole the prisoner, and held Hunter for trial in $1,000 bail.

CALLED THE CORONER TOO SOON.

Hawkins Lived Twelve Hours After His Attempt at Suicide.

John Hawkins, a plasterer, living with his widowed mother at 252 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was found lying unconscious on the floor of the bathroom Saturday evening by his brother. Hawkins had cut his right wrist with a razor, and when found had lost considerable blood.

His brother concluded he was dead, and ran to notify Coroner Fitzpatrick, who went at once to the house. He found two doctors had been called, and that they had succeeded in partly reviving the supposed dead man.

Hawkins's attempt at suicide had been so successful that both doctors declared he could live only a few hours. He, however, did not die until 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Hawkins, who was forty-five years old and unmarried, had been out of work for some time, and had, his family says, shown no inclination to look for a place. They also said he had been afflicted with mild insanity at times, and had been worried at night by a belief that there was some one trying to pull him out of bed.

SHOT HIS ENEMY FIVE TIMES.

Michael Lynch Did Not Wait to be Assaulted.

Thomas McCormick of East New-York and Utica Avenues, Brooklyn, is in St. Mary's Hospital suffering from five pistol-shot wounds, a scalp wound, and possibly a fractured skull. His assailant, Michael Lynch, of East New-York Avenue and Earl Street, has been arrested and identified by McCormick as the man who shot him.

The men had been enemies for some time and had threatened each other several times. McCormick, it is alleged, visited Lynch Saturday night with the avowed purpose of beating him. Lynch left his home armed with a revolver, and when he saw McCormick shot at him five times. All the bullets took effect, two in the hip, two in the back, and one in the right shoulder. McCormick fell in the street, and then Lynch kicked him.

McCormick was found lying in the street and was taken to the hospital. Lynch was arrested about an hour later.

DOCTOR SHOT BY A TAILOR.

He Objected to Have the Latter Do Dyeing on His Premises.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 29.—Dr. J. R. Newton, a well-known physician of this city, was shot twice and dangerously wounded this morning by his tenant, W. H. Grieves, a dyer and merchant tailor. The doctor's office and bachelor apartments are in the building at Penn Avenue and Spruce Street, where Grieves does his dyeing.

The doctor had taken offense at this business, and has sought to have Grieves ejected. This led to bad feeling between them. The quarrel was renewed late last night, and Grieves walked into his room, secured a revolver, and, pursuing the doctor into his office, fired three shots.

Two took effect in Dr. Newton's shoulder, and Dr. Gardner, who dressed the wounds, says that one of them is dangerous. Grieves, after his arrest, declared that his act was a deliberate one, and expressed sorrow that he had not killed the doctor.

TWO KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

Eight Others Injured During a Windstorm in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—A terrific windstorm, lasting only two minutes, sprang up about 2 o'clock this afternoon and created considerable havoc during its brief existence. A fire started a few days ago in the six-story Kimball Block, on Cedar Avenue, and left the walls in a tottering condition. The storm blew the walls down upon the dwelling of H. A. Vaughn, 745 Cedar Avenue, crushing it into ruins, instantly killing Mrs. Sarah Bradford and Miss Emma Dietrich, who were in bed asleep.

Five other persons sleeping in the house were injured. Three other persons were slightly injured.

Mrs. Johanna Dreyer Disappears.

Mrs. Johanna Dreyer, wife of Joseph Dreyer, disappeared from her home, 22 First Place, Brooklyn, last Friday and has not been heard from since. A general alarm was issued by the Brooklyn police last night. Mrs. Dreyer is thirty-four years old, has a dark complexion, and at the time of her disappearance wore a black velvet dress, with hat to match. She carried a watch and chain, and wore diamond earrings. For some time past she has been brooding over the death of a sister, and has frequently been heard to speak of Chicago. Her husband last night stated that he had traced her to the West, but declined to state the name of the place.

RAINES LAW'S WORKING

Clubs and Hotels in This City Feel the Effect.

UNION LEAGUE BAR CLOSED

Many Social Organizations Follow Its Example.

UNION MAY HAVE SEPARATE LOCKERS

Plan to Allow Each Member to Keep His Individual Stock of Liquors.

POLICE AWAIT MR. SCOTT'S OPINION

Brooklyn's First "Dry" Sunday—Saloons Open in Long Island City and Big Business Done.

Anomalies of municipal interpretation of the vitality of the liquor tax law were furnished yesterday, the first Sunday after the signature of Gov. Morton had the effect of making it "immediately" operative.

Brooklyn "went dry," on the opinion furnished by District Attorney Backus that the law enacted last week was paramount and annulled all prior legislation.

full change when payment is tendered, or, as I said before, by giving away drinks under a system that will return full value by charging for lunch.

"But it's going to be a great muddle for the police. There can be no spying under the new law. The District Attorney is King in the matter, and the result, if I mistake not, will be to swamp the DistrictAttorney's office with indictments that cannot be tried. Where's the Chief of Police to be found in the law? Why, they can't try the cases we get under the old law."

Washington L. Jacques of the Murray Hill Hotel said the Hotel Men's Association had not yet decided on concerted action in regard to the bill.

"I do not," he added, with a smile, "see that we need any. We have no fault to find with the Raines bill, while, of course, the best hotels will be conducted in accordance with it. Just at present, however, each management will have its own ideas in regard to the liquor tax law. As I view it, it is not yet in effect. I do not care just now to discuss the quibble about 'guest' and 'meal.' As to free lunch, some maintain that we can keep on with it, others that it has had its day. Perhaps the Corporation Counsel may settle many points to-morrow, while supplementary legislation may be needed."

"What's this cry about the poor man being crowded out?" asked one connected with the Police Department. "It's all nonsense, because it's a cold fact that a poor man has no business in New-York. He should go to some town where the license fits his means.

"Seriously, what is the intent of the framers of the new law? Why, to crowd out just these very poor men. They are of no use to politicians. They are too poor to contribute money and have little or no influence to swing in politics. One man able to pay a license of $800, and who would absorb the business of a dozen poor fellows, would centralize influence so that his good-will for a politician would be worth ten times that of those who went by the wall. I don't predict it, mind, but I would not be startled if, under the new excise system, there were as much granting of favors and delivery of goods as under any old system."

INDIGNATION AT THE UNION CLUB.

Lockers May Be Provided So Each Member May Have Private Stock.

There were many expressions of indignation at the Union Club. The clause of the new law empowering a Deputy Commissioner to visit any club at his will was particularly condemned. It was the consensus of opinion of the members that this was in violation of the long-established and inherent rights of clubs, and that this portion of the law destroyed the privacy of such institutions.

It is proposed that this particular obnoxious feature be obstinately fought by the Union Club, and every reasonable effort will be made to prevent any officer of the law from entering the clubhouse in an official capacity. This question was discussed by the lawyers who were at the clubhouse yesterday, and there seemed to be much diversity of opinion as to the constitutionality of such a law.

Should the courts uphold this section of the newly enacted Raines bill, then it is proposed that the club shall apply for a license. Individual lockers will be placed in the clubhouse and each member will have under lock and key just such liquors as he may see fit to provide for himself. In this manner the individual will be in the same position as in his private home, and the club will have nothing whatever to do with his private stock. This proposition met with general favor.

UNION LEAGUE'S BAR CLOSED.

Deemed Best to Observe the Law Strictly—Action of Other Clubs.

The Union League Club bar was closed yesterday, and no "liquors" were served in the restaurant or in any part of the building.

The excise law was observed as strictly as if the highest legal authority had declared that the Raines bill operated the instant Gov. Morton's signature was attached to the measure, and that clubs were to be considered in the same category with public drinking places on Sunday.

It was explained that, while legal advice on the subject had been had, and although such advice did not fully recognize the Raines law as "in effect" or consider that "associations which traffic in liquors solely with the members thereof"—the designation of clubs in the liquor tax certificate law—could not so "traffic" on Sunday, the Union League Club could not afford to risk any misrepresentation, and that its clear duty was to assert its disposition to be law-abiding and to set an example.

Gen. Horace Porter and Matthew C. D. Borden, President of the Executive Committee, acted on this conviction, and the steward was instructed to close the bar at midnight on Saturday and to open it at 7 A. M. to-day.

"I suppose," said a member of the club, "that, while strictly obeying the law, we could have made it 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, but the fact is that I do not know of any one belonging to the club who needs what is sold at the bar at such an early hour. Seven o'clock even is a little early."

With this order was one couched in terms that did not permit of doubt as to its intent in regard to meals. No "liquors" are to be served with any food, and the club was for the first time in its history to be conducted on the strictest temperance principles.

Several of the other leading clubs adopted the same policy yesterday. Among them were the Republican and Century Clubs. In other clubs the uncertainty in regard to the new law brought about the closing of the barrooms, while in the restaurants there was no restriction. This was the case at the Lotos, Union, Knickerbocker, and University Clubs.

At the Manhattan Club the bar was closed. A member of the club, who is a jurist and whose opinions are well weighed said that of course he would bow to the judgment of President Coudert, who was in Washington yesterday, but he believed that in the end the Raines bill would not affect such clubs as the Manhattan. The new law he was positive could not operate until the new officers were appointed and able to issue tax certificates. A muddle was inevitable, no matter what decision the Corporation Counsel might render, and it might be increased by litigation under the law of contracts instituted by holders of licenses expiring after June 30.

TOOK COL. BLISS'S ADVICE.

He Counseled the Union League's Officers—What He Says of the Law.

Col. George Bliss was chiefly responsible for the Union League Club's action. He is a member of the club, and it is hardly enough to say that no one in this State knows more about excise matters than he. He was, when the Metropolitan Police Commissioners were also Excise Commissioners, their official attorney in excise matters; he has studied every excise measure for thirty years and drawn up several excise laws, and he was personally and professionally interested in the Raines bill. He will probably be selected to-night at the meeting at the Arion Clubhouse to protect the interests of the clubs of this city under the new law.

"Yes," said Col. Bliss yesterday afternoon, "it's an open secret, I suppose now, because the only guess that could be given would point to me. I did advise the Union League Club on the Raines bill. While I am not decided in opinion yet, and think the law queer as to clubs, I could not hesitate as to this organization.

"It was best to take the worst interpretation of the law, so far as the Union League Club was concerned, for guidance, especially after the hint given by the police that they might have to act just as if the Raines measure had taken effect immediately. So I advised the officers of the club, and here is part of my counsel given yesterday:

First—On to-morrow, Sunday, and for the present on all week days between 1 and 5 A. M., I advise you that no liquors be sold or given away in the club. The liquor traffic law says, (Section 31:) "It shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, or person, whether having paid such tax or not, to sell, offer, or expose for sale or give away any liquor on Sunday or before 5 o'clock A. M. on Monday or on any other day between 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning." This provision is now in force, and I think, so far as the present action of the club is concerned, that it should be considered as forbidding all sales on Sunday.

Second—As to the question of taking out a license from the present Board of Excise, in accordance with the notification of the Superintendent of Police, I have to say that such action involves some difficulties. The law in its application to this question is by no means clear. Section 3 of the liquor traffic law says: "No license to sell liquor shall be granted after the passage of this act by any such Board of Excise to extend beyond the 13th day of April, 1896. The fee for such license to so expire shall be in proportion to the fee for one year."

This clearly recognizes the power of Boards of Excise to continue to grant licenses. But the last section of the act repeals apparently all laws which prescribe the mode of obtaining such a license, all laws which impose penalties for not obtaining one, and all laws imposing penalties for not obeying the terms of the license. Section 44, which qualifies the effect of such repeal, is expressly limited to licenses in force at the time the liquor traffic law was passed, so that the repeal of all former laws is absolute as to licenses granted after the passage of that act.

For any penalties therefore to be incurred for selling without a license or for violating its terms, we can look only to the liquor tax law, and there is so much difficulty in construing many of its provisions as applicable to an association which takes out a license after the passage of that law, and before the machinery of the law is in running order, that, were I advising a client other than one situated in the peculiar position that the club is, I should advise him not to do so.

For instance, while the right to continue sales under licenses in existence at the time of the passage of the Liquor Tax act is carefully preserved under Section 4 of that act, and while, as I have said, the right of Boards of Excise to continue to issue licenses is recognized, still Section 31 says "it shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, or person, which or who has not paid a tax, as provided in Section 11 of this act, and obtained and posted the liquor tax certificate as provided in this act, to sell, offer, expose for sale, or give away" liquors; thus in words seemingly declaring that, though you take a license after the passage of the act, it gives you no right to sell, because Section 4 only preserves the rights of those who had licenses when the liquor tax law went into effect, and Section 31 forbids any one not having such a protected license to sell unless he gets and posts a tax certificate under the new law, which it is impossible for any one to get at present.

I think, however, that, in construing the different provisions of the new law, the courts would either hold that a license granted after the passage of the new law gives a right to sell until April 30 next, subject to the same conditions as are imposed upon other licenses, except that those who had licenses when the liquor tax law was passed are subject to the penalties prescribed by the repealed laws, while those who now take out licenses are subject to the penalties of the new law, if any. Or else, which I think is more probable, the courts will hold that, in spite of the general provision that "this act shall take effect immediately," none of these portions of it take effect till it is possible for parties to comply with the new act, and obtain tax certificates under it.

There is another difficulty as to a license under the present law. If you want to sell on Sunday you will have to obtain a hotel license—admit, in fact, that the club is a hotel—and thus, theoretically, at least, waive the privacy of a club. But this objection is, I think, not a practical one.

There is a question as to what the license fee should be, but it is not important.

"Of bungling in hurrying the bill for the Governor's signature there has been, it seems, no end. To start with, the repeal of a law should be guarded by precaution and care. At least that is the view of the layman, and it is correct. Yet, turning to the bill as passed, we find this information under 'Schedule of laws repealed': '1895, Chapter 744, Sections — all.' What do you suppose this law was? Why, it had reference to the extension of a sewer in the town of Gates, Monroe County.

"I have studied the Raines bill closely, and yet am not thoroughly clear as to its intent, while convinced of the muddle it will bring about. Here are some of the defects and incongruities which have come to my notice:

The bill seems to me defective, in that it contains no provision for the removal of the State Commissioner of Excise in case he shall misconduct. By a general law, the Governor and Senate could remove him when the Senate is in session, but without the consent of the Senate there is no power of removal.

There is no obligation for the Deputy Commissioner or special deputies or other officers to give any bond, though authority is given to the State Commissioner to require them to give a bond if he chooses. Inasmuch as some of these officers may receive very large amounts of money, I do not think it ought to be left discretionary with the Commissioner to require or to waive a bond.

It ought to be put beyond doubt that the State Commissioner has power to require a precise definition of the place licensed; otherwise there will be very great difficulty in enforcing some of the most beneficial provisions of the law. The act speaks of a "place where the business is carried on or of the premises where business is to be carried on," and in some sections of "outbuilding, yard, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith."

In Section 18, which forbids gambling to be carried on in the place designated by the tax certificate, the provision is only "in a yard, booth, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith," so that gambling may be carried on in a building connected with a place where liquor is sold.

As to the designation of the premises or place licensed, the form of application which is to be furnished is to state the premises where such business is to be carried on, including "the street and number if the premises have a street and number, and otherwise such apt description as will reasonably indicate the locality thereof." This seems to look to no more definite description than the street number, and not to give the right to require the room or rooms where liquor is authorized to be sold to be designated.

If the Café Savarin, for instance, takes out a tax certificate, apparently the closest designation of the place where liquor may be sold would be 120 Broadway. If some poor man who occupied a single floor in 1,999 Essex Street used the front room as his place of selling and his rear room as the place where he and his family live, the designation would apparently be only the street number. When you come to apply to that the various provisions of law about closing, screens, &c., you will be in inextricable confusion.

Under Subdivision 3 of Section 11 a duly licensed pharmacist may sell upon a written prescription, which must state the date of the prescription, the name of the person for whom prescribed, and it can be but once filled. There is no limitation as to when that once shall be, so that a provident drinker might get a year's supply of prescriptions from a physician and have them on hand ready for use, he being at the date when the prescription is given in such a physical condition that he might fairly require a drink. This may seem whimsical, but one who has had the experience that I have had of the way in which courts meet any attempt to enforce the excise law must be prepared for everything whimsical.

Section 29 contains a very good provision for an injunction against persons selling without having obtained a tax certificate. It should, however, be perfected by allowing an interim injunction before the hearing on the motion for an injunction. If a person is selling without having obtained a tax certificate, he ought to be stopped without delay, while if he is not so selling, an injunction would do him no harm. The closing sentence of this section says, "and the decision of the Justice or court thereon shall be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall be had or taken." I suppose this clause was intended to apply to any decision made under that section, but the language, "the decision of the Justice or court theron" would make it apply only to a question of costs.

Section 30 contains an extraordinary provision which forbids any person, whether taxed under the act or not, to give away any liquor to any minor under the age of eighteen years. A father cannot give a glass of wine to his child, under this section, without being subject to indictment. Nor can any one give away any liquor on Sunday to any one, even a member of his family.

Hotels are authorized to sell to guests on Sunday, provided they do not do so in the barroom or other similar room. Clubs, which are for the first time clearly brought within the excise law, though limited in their sales at all times only to members, are not allowed to sell even to them on Sunday, or during the forbidden hours on week days. Why they should not have the same privileges as hotels I cannot see.

It seems to me that the provisions of Section 35, which confine the proceeding for the enforcement of the law criminally to cases of indictment will be in the cities practically inoperative, because the higher criminal courts will be blocked.

Cars, boats, and barges are allowed to sell on paying one-fourth of the amount necessarily paid by a hotel, but they are limited to sales to "passengers in transit," but there is no definition of what is meant by that provision. People going across the Hudson or the East River are passengers in transit. So are people going on a boat from one pier to another. So are passengers on a car riding a block.

There is no limit to the expense the State Commissioner may incur under the act. It is probably true that he cannot exceed the gross sum which may be appropriated by the annual supply and appropriation bills, but as he is given an unlimited power to employ people, it will practically be found that there is no limit upon him as to the expense which he may incur.

It seems to me that there ought to be a general provision making any person who is directly or indirectly interested or engaged in the sale of liquor ineligible for any appointment under the act.

"I was assured that there would be supplementary legislation to remedy what I have discovered, and other features and faults. Perhaps there will be. Maybe Senator Raines has been so busy beating Lieut. Gov. Saxton that he has had no time to devote to this matter. But the faults of the new bill need to be remedied.

"Hotel people will not complain of the Raines bill. While I do not think that they should lay too much stress on the want of definition in regard to 'lunch,' 'guest,' and 'meal,' in speculating on how much the general public can evade the law to their advantage, I think that any high legal determination on these points will be based on good faith as to the 'lunch' question. I do not consider this provision of the new law yet in force.

"As to the Raines bill being in force now, I am not absolutely clear, while I was convinced that it was so much in force as to warrant the advice I gave to the Union League Club. Looked at by themselves, some of the provisions would be regarded as already 'in effect' but, as a whole, the act must be held as not in effect till after the machinery of the law is organized.

"I have such a fixed opinion in this regard that I think the Corporation Counsel will so advise the police, for their guidance.

"One word more. Part of Senator Raines's speech in support of his measure was a staggerer to me, when I thought of the cry of the poor man and his beer, for I hold that there should be a license at a small fee for the sale of beer and ale. When the liquor fee was $200 here, and the malt liquor fee $50, there were 7,000 full licenses and 448 for vending malt liquors only! Further, the internal revenue returns for the State show 41,176 liquor and beer licenses, and only 1,587 for malt liquors. This shows that the claim that the poorer classes did not care for strong drink was at least exaggerated."

Spring

Is the cleansing season, and it is the time to see that your blood is pure, rich, and full of vitality. To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

RAINES BILL DENOUNCED

MAYOR STRONG CONDEMNED FOR NOT OPPOSING THE MEASURE.

Register Sohmer Says He Has Been Wofully Unequal to the Great Public Trust Placed in His Charge—Otto Kempner Declares the Law Was Passed to Build Up the Republican Party—Justice Roesch Predicts Democratic Success.

A mass meeting of east side citizens to express indignation at the passage of the Raines bill was held in Concordia Hall, 26 Avenue A, yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong were denounced. The criticisms of the Mayor were especially severe.

Register Sohmer was elected Chairman. He said, on taking the chair:

"We meet to-day as citizens, irrespective of party, to condemn and censure the party that is responsible for the enactment of the Raines liquor tax law.

"Never before in my recollection has there been such widespread and deep-felt indignation aroused by the passage of a bill at Albany as exists over the adoption of the Raines iniquity.

"'That measure is generally recognized to be a direct blow against the greatness of our city, and is destined to have an injurious effect on every inhabitant within our borders, from the wealthiest capitalist to the humblest laborer.

"It means the loss of many millions in money and in opportunities for employment to thousands of our population. Before many days have passed we shall be eye-witnesses to the suffering and misery that bill will cause among the people of our district.

"Hardworking and honest citizens, who have spent a life time in acquiring a little business of their own, will find their means of gaining a livelihood and their little fortune swept away at one stroke. They and their families will be brought to the verge of beggary. In every other large city in the State thousands of people will be made to suffer in a similar manner.

"And all this loss, misery, and misfortune is deliberately inflicted upon the masses by the Republican Party simply because certain leaders of that party desire to strengthen their machine through political patronage and plunder.

"It usually devolves upon the Mayor of a city to guard the interests committed to his keeping and to make himself the spokesman and champion of all matters that tend to its welfare and progress. Has Mayor Strong met these reasonable and just expectations?

"We all know that he has lamentably failed in his duty; that he has been woefully unequal to the great public trust placed in his charge by the voters, and we are justly proud of our representative in the Legislature, Assemblyman Otto Kempner, whose forcible open letter to Mayor Strong so completely reflects public sentiment on the latter's vacillating and double-faced attitude.

"The campaign against the traitors who are bent on destroying the commercial supremacy of our great metropolis is opened by our meeting. We are now firing the first gun. The issue from now until election day will be, 'Is New-York to be turned into a dead city?' Every citizen within the confines of Greater New-York, who is not totally swayed by partisanship, will eagerly help to put down the enemies of our individual welfare and our municipal prosperity."

Assemblyman Otto Kempner, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, was frequently interrupted by applause.

"The Republican Party had a golden opportunity to make a record for itself in this State this year," he said, "but, instead of making use of its power in a proper way, it seized upon it as a grand opportunity to perpetuate its power by fair means or foul. This Raines bill has been seized upon as a measure to build up a political machine, so the Republican Party may keep control, in spite of the will of the majority of the people."

Mr. Kempner explained the provisions of the bill, and told of the scenes in Albany at its final passage. He said the new law would work untold hardships among the merchants and others of New-York. When all the representatives of New-York, irrespective of party, were working to kill the bill, they were disheartened when Mayor Strong, who should have been the mouthpiece of the people of his city, sent word to Albany that the Raines bill was a "good bill."

"I can see a decrepid old fossil," he said, "gowned in a Mother Hubbard, going around shouting 'A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a chew of tobacco and a cup of tea!'"

Civil Justice George F. Roesch said the bill would drive hundreds of men out of work, and would increase rents and work general hardship all round. He said the effect of the new law would be to make Democratic success an assured fact next Fall.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the new law as the result of a deliberate conspiracy to ignore and degrade the large cities of the State because of the foreign-born elements that predominate in their populations, and condemning and censuring the Republican Legislature, the Governor, and "our alleged non-partisan Mayor for his vacillating attitude and his utter incapacity to protect the municipal interests committed to his keeping."

Dr. John Frederick spoke in German, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Democratic Party.

AT THE GERMAN CLUBS.

Law Will Be Obeyed When Notice Is Given that It Is in Effect.

The German Clubs have resolved to thoroughly test the legality of the Raines law so far as it pertains to clubs, but when they are notified that the law is in effect, and that it will be enforced, they will abide by it, irrespective of hardships.

The Liederkranz yesterday continued the enforcement of the rule of excluding all but members, which has been strictly carried out since the beginning of the Sunday-closing crusade. In other respects, the Liederkranz Clubhouse was conducted in the customary manner.

The Arion continued in the usual even tenor of its way, with the additional precaution that members not known were required to produce their membership cards before they could obtain admittance. No member was allowed to introduce a friend not on the society's rolls, and no one not a member could obtain admittance on any pretext.

At the Central Turn Verein admission could only be gained by the presentation of a card of membership. This was also the case at the New-York Turn Verein, the Beethoven Maennerchor, the New-York Maennerchor, and other German clubhouses. In these places the members were served with drinks without restriction. This mode of procedure will be continued until official notice is served on these societies that the law will be strictly enforced, when obedience to the new law will be observed.

Excursionist Dies at Sea.

W. B. Smith, a druggist of Monmouth, Ill., and a passenger by the Quebec Line Steamship Madiana, which arrived from West Indian ports yesterday, died on board that vessel March 24 from pneumonia. The body was brought to this port and will be forwarded to Monmouth for interment. Mr. Smith was one of a large party of excursionists who sailed on the Madiana several weeks ago. Two physicians who were in the party attended him during his illness.

BROOKLYN A "DRY" CITY

Saloons Closed and the New Law Generally Obeyed.

POLICE RETURNS SHOW A CHANGE

From Six O'clock Yesterday Morning to Ten O'clock Last Night Not One Arrest for Drunkenness.

COMPLAINTS FOR TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

One Arrest on the Charge of Actually Selling over the Bar—Saloon Keepers Scurry for Keys.

Brooklyn felt the first effects of the Raines law yesterday. The Sunday habitués of the saloons, for the first time in their experience, found themselves effectually shut out from their customary haunts, and certain of the prohibitionists announced that it was the first time in variously long periods that they had seen inside of saloons.

The decision of the District Attorney's office that the provisions of the new law relating to free lunches, to the locking up of saloons, to the exposure of the interior by the removal of shades, blinds, screens, colored glass, or other obstacles to an unobstructed vision from the street, and the prohibition of opening between Sunday midnight and 1 A. M. Monday, and that prohibiting restaurants from selling liquors on Sundays, went into effect at once, was made known to the saloon men on Saturday. Free lunches were generally done away with in the course of the day, and when the midnight hour struck the bars were closed and customers were turned out. One man who was found doing business at 12:30 A. M. was arrested. It was in the saloon of Mullin & Co., at 360 Fulton Street. Policeman Simmer of the First Precinct discovered four men in the place and made the arrest.

Curiously enough, the 8 A. M. police reports showed no diminution in the number of arrests for drunkenness made during the night. These returns generally show an average of fifty arrests. There were fifty-three yesterday.

The day gave a different showing, however. There was not a single arrest for drunkenness between 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. The Brooklyn order of things was reversed. There have been generally about twenty-five arrests for drunkenness, and few, if any, reports of excise law violations, though there were few places in which a side-door business was not done. Supt. McKelvey reported at 10 o'clock last night that 273 complaints of violations had been made by the police since 6 A. M., and were largely technical violations. In some cases shades were not up, or the bar was hidden by opaque window glass or cabinet screens, evidently cases in which the proprietors had not the time to make alterations.

On the other hand, evidences of the complete embargo on the actual traffic were apparent at every turn.

The complaints will be turned over to the District Attorney this morning by the police so that warrants may be issued for arrests, in accordance with the new law. A few arrests were made without warrants, but, with these rare exceptions, the saloons were closed. Shades were up and the blinds of cabinet screens in the windows were thrown open to give a view of the bar. In some cases where bars are in the rear and somewhat obscured by darkness, lights were left burning.

The rain and fog made the day an uninviting one for out-of-town excursions or outings of any kind. Indeed, it was peculiarly a saloon day, but with the saloons closed a new order was noticeable. Little knots of men and boys were noticed about the corners and under awnings. There was such an unusually large number of these loungers that a passerby could not but notice it. From snatches of conversation caught in passing, it was evident that there was a common topic discussed. "The Raines bill," "The District Attorney," "The brewers," "The police," were catchwords. So it was from Coney Island to Greenpoint, on Fulton Street, with its fancy barrooms, and on Broadway, with its German beer saloons.

An old practice among saloon keepers quite generally observed in Brooklyn heretofore was to throw away the side-door key, the saying being that a saloon once open should never be shut. To throw the key in the river was supposed to bring good luck. More than one saloon keeper, according to the proprietor of a place on Washington Street, had a job for the locksmith Saturday.

"The law requires the saloon to be locked," said he, "and I got out of a sick bed to go and have a key made."

The clubs, too, closed their bars in accordance with the decision of the various club Presidents, who met Thursday evening at the Germania Club. Among them were the Brooklyn, the Carleton, the Columbia, the Crescent, the Hamilton, the Hanover, the Lincoln, the Mahasset, the Montauk, the Union League, and the Oxford.

Restaurants felt the effects of the law. Manager Grant of Silsbe's estimated their loss at $200. Much of the loss of restaurants was sustained by interrupted wine parties and after-theatre suppers Saturday night.

Soda water fountains profited by the general dryness, despite the bad weather. The principal gain, however, was derived by the hotels. They can sell drinks with meals, and to guests in their rooms. A ten-cent sandwich constitutes a meal, for all that any court has held to the contrary, and there were a great many ten-cent sandwiches sold in Brooklyn hostelries yesterday.

Dr. Frederick Bruce Russell of the Law Enforcement League patrolled Fulton Street during the day in a vain search for evidence of violation of the law.

The Prohibition League held its weekly meeting at Jackson Hall, in Fulton Street, and listened to the customary report of its Inspectors. Secretary J. Fred. Burgess read the report. In part, it read:

Our Inspectors, to be certain what were the prospects for to-day, last night made a tour of inspection of the saloons. Many saloon keepers admitted having received notice to close. They seemed to be making no especial preparations, though their patrons were—many of them—buying flasks. One could scarcely realize this morning that he was still in what was formerly a "side-door city." What had seemed to have become an established fact—that the law could not be enforced—was proved to be false. The result is that, so far as our Inspectors could discover, there was not an open saloon in Brooklyn.

Mr. Burgess added: "It may be truthfully said that to-day we are enjoying prohibition. This is due to the stand taken by our esteemed District Attorney. It is not due to the police. They studied the law for a week and did nothing. It is not due to our Mayor. He has failed to keep the saloons closed. Now they are compelled to close."

The meeting was presided over by Freeborn G. Smith. The first speaker was A. L. Martin.

"I think we can rejoice," said he, "that the Legislature has created a law which can be enforced. It is the first time there has been a law intended to be enforced. The burden is placed upon the saloon keeper."

He contrasted the operations of the old law and the new, found some weaknesses in the Raines bill, but approved it as a whole, and as a step toward prohibition. He reviewed the history of excise laws in this State. Under the hotel system which existed prior to 1833, he said that the liquor traffic was a legal privilege. Under the saloon system, established by the excise laws of that year, it became a right. The first was a one-sided law in favor of the State; the second, one-sided in favor of the saloon keeper. The new law was both sided. He thought the saloon keepers got more than their share of sympathy; more should be given their victims. About every twenty-seven families in this State have to support a saloon, he said.

Mr. Martin was followed by Edwin Halloway and James Morton, who made prohibition speeches. Resolutions were adopted thanking District Attorney Backus for his action.

Police Superintendent McKelvey was at Police Headquarters last night. He was anxious to ascertain how the new law had been observed during the day.

"How has the new law been observed?" he was asked.

"Magnificently," he said. "It is simply phenomenal."

Superintendent McKelvey then said that he had heard from the various precincts and that there had been, all told, 273 complaints entered, which would be referred to the District Attorney.

"Most of the complaints," said he, "are technical, but some are that people entered through the side door, but in these places the police could not see any one in the saloon."

There was one arrest during the day on a charge of actually selling over the bar. It was that of Thomas F. Casey, twenty-five years old, of Sixty-third Street and Fourteenth Avenue, a bartender for John Gallagher, at 920 Franklin Avenue. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by Roundsman Keenan of the Grand Avenue Precinct, who found the place open, with four men in the barroom and Casey behind the bar selling beer.

In another case selling was discovered, but no arrest made, the officer following the provision of the new law, which requires that he make complaint to the District Attorney. It was Officer Joseph P. McCarthy of the First Precinct, and the saloon was that of James Doherty, at 207 Hudson Avenue. Officer McCarthy called upon Officer O'Malley of the First Precinct, whose beat adjoined his, to go to the saloon with him as a witness. The side door was locked, but from a back window three or four men were seen with glasses on the bar in front of them.

One report reached the police that a saloon keeper was selling liquors in his rooms over the saloon. An investigation proved it to be unfounded.

There was an impression that many devices would be resorted to to evade the law, and that before a month has passed the present vigilance would be greatly relaxed. Feeling was intense among those affected. This was particularly so in Williamsburg, where one saloon keeper said: "If Raines had been elected here last night he would have been mobbed."

LONG ISLAND CITY VERY "WET."

All Saloons Were Wide Open—Thousands Went There to Drink.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 29.—Open saloons and plenty of beer made this city the Mecca of thousands of thirsty citizens from New-York and Brooklyn to-day. From Brooklyn especially they fairly poured into this city. Jugs, cans, and other receptacles were everywhere conspicuous.

It was fortunate that there were not many craft plying in Newtown Creek, for had the steady stream of humanity which flowed across the bridge from Greenpoint been interrupted, there might have been trouble, for the crowd was very thirsty.

Those saloon keepers near the avenues of entrance to the city did a land-office business. Some of them who were not well stocked began to fall short of beer and had to buy from their more provident competitors. In many cases this was found inconvenient owing to the high price demanded by the dealers who had plenty of beer. One dealer got $25 for three kegs.

The Law Observed on Long Island.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 29.—The Raines law was very generally observed on Long Island to-day. Nearly every bar was closed. May of those who conduct Summer resorts say that unless the voters at the coming Spring election decide in favor of granting licenses, they will not open their houses this Summer. If they do not obtan licenses and keep their hotels closed, the people of these island towns will miss the annual distribution of thousands of dollars by city folk that they have become accustomed to depend upon.

Saloons Closed in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 29.—Capt. Mangin of the Yonkers police force notified all the saloon keepers yesterday that the Raines law had gone into effect, and stated that he hoped it would be observed. He will not act officially upon it until after he has had an opinion from the City Attorney. As a result, the liquor dealers to-day had their screens removed so that the interiors were plainly visible, and it was a "dry Sunday" in this city. There was probably less liquor sold to-day here than on any Sunday in a year.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 29.—The Raines excise law was enforced in this city to-day with but little trouble. It is reported by the police that only about 2 per cent. of the saloon keepers failed to observe the provisions of the law. Two or three of those who failed to do so will be arrested to-morrow morning in order to test the validity of the enforcement of the law at the present time.

ROBBED SEVERAL OLD FARMERS.

A Confidence Man's Success Down on Long Island.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 29.—Several old farmers of this neighborhood were swindled yesterday by a man who represented himself as "Dr. Smith of the Long Island Hospital." He came here in the morning, hired a conveyance at a hotel, and was driven to the homes of the old men.

Moses Benjamin of Middle Road was his first victim. Stopping there, the bogus doctor told Mr. Benjamin, who is eighty years old, that he had been sent there by his son to examine his eyes, and that he was from the Long Island Hospital. Mr. Benjamin allowed the man to go into the house, and soon fell into his trap.

"Why, there is a cataract growing on each eye," Dr. Smith said, looking at him closely. "I can remove these in short order with an instrument I have here," and he proceeded to do so.

He meddled with the eyes and then exhibited to old Mr. Benjamin what purported to be the cataracts. Soon he was in a hurry to depart, and called for his pay for the skillful operations. A large amount was demanded, but Mr. Benjamin protested, and finally agreed to give the fellow $5.

After this "Dr. Smith" asked for change for a ten-dollar bill and offered to give back the $5. Mr. Benjamin easily became his victim, and when the "doctor" went away he carried $15 of Mr. Benjamin's money with him.

Several visits were made in Bailing Hollow and Centreville with like results, and the man left on the afternoon train bound for the city, making good his escape. To-day complaints are being made to the Sheriff, who will attempt to find the man.

Grief Killed Mrs. Sutherland.

Mrs. Mary Sutherland died Saturday night, at her home, on Park Place and Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, from grief and worry. Mrs. Sutherland was the mother of Lizzie Sutherland, the nine-year-old girl who died suddenly last Monday, as was at first supposed from eating April fool candy, but, as the autopsy showed, from natural causes. Mrs. Sutherland grieved so much over her daughter's death that she herself was taken ill with pneumonia. She was a sister-in-law of Kenneth F. Sutherland, the ex-Justice, of Gravesend, who is now serving a term of imprisonment with John Y. McKane in Sing Sing Prison.

Home Estimate of Mr. Lyman.

From The Oswego Palladium, (Dem.)

Mr. Lyman has made a most favorable impression at Albany since his connection with the Forest and Game Commission, and his selection for the new position will be a compliment to his executive ability and to his party in Oswego. That he is abundantly qualified for the duties of the exacting position is known to all who have watched his career. From the standpoint of good politics and every other, his appointment would be a popular one.

Firemen Shoot an Injured Horse.

The middle horse of Truck No. 18, East Sixty-seventh Street, while going to a fire at 178 East Seventy-fourth Street yesterday, was so injured by striking an elevated railroad post on Third Avenue that it had to be shot. The firemen say the accident occurred while trying to cross the car tracks.

EASTER.

Exclusive Novelties in

STERLING SILVER.

Silver-Mounted Prayer Books, Book Marks, Etc.

THE WALLACE CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Streets.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

MR. RAINES BLUNDERED

NO PROVISION FOR WHOLESALE LICENSES IN SEVERAL CITIES.

Dunkirk, Hudson, and Olean Neglected—Tumultuous Haste Even When the Error Was Known, It Is Said—A General Fight and Probably Substantial Changes — Senator Daley May Present an Amendatory Bill To-night.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Raines bill must be amended or, in the judgment of some attorneys, it will contain no provision for wholesalers' licenses in several cities of the State.

In the tumultuous haste of Raines & Co. to crowd the bill through, the words "city or" were omitted in Section 11, Sub-division 2, which fixes the price of wholesalers' licenses. As the bill now reads, provision is made only for "villages" having a population of less than 10,000 and more than 5,000 inhabitants. The cities which had in 1890 less than 10,000 inhabitants are Dunkirk, Hudson, and Olean.

Mr. Raines is not here to-day. It is said he has know this defect, but hesitated to present a curative act for fear that those who objected to the bill would tack on a rider providing for a half-price ale and beer license.

Other amendments may be offered and a general fight precipitated which will end either in making substantial changes in the bill or leaving it as it is, with no provision for wholesalers' licenses in the cities named.

Senator Daley, who hails from Columbia County, in which Hudson is situated, it is said will present an amendatory bill at to-morrow night's session.

CITIES THAT WERE "DRY."

Observance of the Raines Law in Utica and Other Places.

UTICA, March 29.—Less liquor was sold in Utica to-day than on any previous Sunday in the last twenty years. The saloon keepers were told Saturday night what they must do, and only two of them violated the law. No arrests were made.

So far as possible the interiors of the saloons were exposed to view, and in those parts of the city where the liquor places are thickest the streets had a new and peculiar appearance.

Crowds of people, mostly young men, who were shut out from their ordinary places of resort passed much of the day upon the streets.

SYRACUSE, March 29.—The Raines law was observed generally in this city to-day, the majority of saloons remaining closed, with their bars exposed to view. The few places that kept open did so on the pretext that they had not been notified officially to close by the Chief of Police.

DANSVILLE, March 29.—This has been the first really dry Sunday ever known here. The hotels and saloons have tried to conform to the new excise law, and have refused to sell liquors.

BATAVIA, March 29.—The Raines bill was enforced here to-day. All the saloons were closed. Such a state of affairs has not existed here before in years.

TONAWANDA, March 29.—The Raines excise law was observed here to-day. Nearly all of the saloons were closed.

LOCOMOTIVE OFF THE TRACK.

Accident on the Long Island Road Wrecks the Engine.

Locomotive No. 83 of the Long Island Railroad Company ran against several new cross rails at New-Utrecht Avenue and Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, at 6:25 o'clock yesterday morning, and the locomotive was wrecked. The cross rails were to be placed in position yesterday on the crossing used by the Manhattan Beach Railroad Company and the Atlantic Avenue Trolley Car Company. Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn Police Department gave permission Saturday for the company to lay the cross sections yesterday, and they were taken to the place Saturday afternoon and left on the tracks of the main road.

The locomotive, in charge of Engineer William N. Rooney of Long Island City, with one passenger car attached, containing a number of Italian laborers, left Long Island City at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The train ran slowly, as it was not desired to get to the place where the work was to be done before 6 o'clock.

The engineer saw the rails, he says, but the tracks were slippery, and even the putting on of the air brakes could not stop the train in time. The engine jumped the track, ran a considerable distance, and toppled over.

The engineer was the only person injured. He received a slight scalp wound, which was dressed by Dr. Hadley, who lives in the vicinity. The conductor and fireman escaped injury. The car containing the Italian laborers was found off the track and the Italians were greatly scared, but not one of them was hurt.

The locomotive fell across the tracks of the Atlantic Avenue Trolley Line and delayed travel for several hours. It was necessary to take the locomotive to pieces before the track could be cleared. The damage was about $2,500.

DISMAL DAY OF FOG AND RAIN.

No Accidents Were Reported as a Result of the Mist in the Bay.

There was a bit of fog about yesterday, not enough to interfere with traffic by water, but quite sufficient to make the day disagreeable. Beyond spoiling the projected outings of the many who had made plans for the day and depressing the spirits of those who looked upon the mist and listened to the occasional dreary patter of raindrops, the thickness wrought no harm. No accidents were reported from the river, the three ships scheduled to sail went out on time, and most of those that were due found their way into port. The fog extended along the coast for a considerable distance in either direction.

The pressure was below the normal

GEN. AGNUS IS MISTAKEN

ERRORS IN HIS STORY OF THE "FORLORN HOPE STORMING PARTY."

He Goes Astray in His Criticisms of Statements of Facts Made by the Washington Correspondent of The Times—No Evidence in the Records to Support the Position He Takes—A Recent Congressional Report.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. Felix Agnus, late of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, has been moved to object, with manifestations of feeling and some asperity of language, to information THE NEW-YORK TIMES has seen fit to accept and print from its Washington bureau concerning the so-called "Forlorn hope storming party," that for years has been undertaking to get through the Congress a bill providing the members of that party with medals to distinguish them as heroes in a memorable campaign. Gen. Agnus asserts that THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent is unjust and that he has indulged in criticism without authority and perhaps ignorantly, because, not having been at Port Hudson, he cannot know accurately about that campaign like Gen. Agnus, who participated in it. Many authorities might be quoted to disabuse the mind of Gen. Agnus of the notion that the Captain who commands a company, or even a regiment, in a battle, is the best authority for the events of an action. If the correspondent of THE TIMES is unjust, Gen. Agnus should make the injustice plainer to the readers of THE TIMES.

One thing can be made very plain, in answer to Gen. Agnus's plea for medals for the storming party that did not storm. If he really objects to injustice, he should go at once before the Military Affairs Committee of the House to assure the members that until all the survivors of the assaults at Port Hudson of May 27 and June 14, 1863, shall be decorated with medals attesting their bravery for assaults actually made, he and his companions will refuse to accept a medal from Congress, though it be of gold and crusted with the most precious of gems, for an assault that was not made. The criticism of Congress and the suggested "superior criticism" of members of that body who would not submit to be talked into giving the special medals is about as unjust as is the assertion of the General that the correspondent of THE TIMES ridicules the bravery of the soldiers of the Union.

To ridicule brave men would be as impossible to the correspondent of THE TIMES as it would be improbable that sensible men would besiege Congress from year to year for a decade or more to extort from that body decorations that would misrepresent history. Should the request of Gen. Agnus be granted, the decoration that he would be entitled to wear would exaggerate the importance of the intention of some men and belittle the actions of others whose prompt and courageous defiance of death is matter of record. The men who really assaulted Port Hudson would be passed over, and the men who did not assault the works would be decorated with "suitable medals."

In his impatience, it may be assumed, Gen. Agnus either forgot or neglected, in writing to THE TIMES, to fortify his imperfect recollection by a glance at the Rebellion Record. If he had examined the record, he would not have overdone his admiration for the regiment he commanded as Captain. According to the detailed report of the Rebellion Record, Series I., Volume XXVI., Part I., Pages 57 to 66, Gen. Agnus has been carelessly or deliberately "unjust" to several other commands in the Nineteenth Army Corps, and has challenged the accuracy of his statements in other matters of exact information. About fifty regiments contributed to the "élite" storming party that did not storm. The rosters foot up, for nine of the regiments that contributed the largest number of men, as follows:

Thirteenth Connecticut	142
Fourteenth Maine	60
First Louisiana	54
One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York	48
Sixth Michigan	44
Second Louisiana	41
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York	34
Twelfth Connecticut	32
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York	31

So the figures in the official report show that Gen. Agnus was wrong when he said, "This New-York regiment, after death and suffering in the previous assaults, furnished more men for the last storming party than any other regiment in the army." This is quoted, with the official figures, to show that, because Gen. Agnus was in the army it does not make him a trustworthy historian of the army and its operations. By his references to the "death and suffering" of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth he plainly, in mentioning the fact that they afterward contributed "more men for the storming party than any other regiment in the army," invites a comparison with other losses. Such a comparison will show again that Gen. Agnus is not a reliable historian and that he is apt to make up in gush and ill temper for lack of proof. Take this table of losses in Banks's army, during the campaign from May 21 to July 8, 1863, including the losses in the assaults of May 27 and June 14, and covering the time in which the "élite" party did not make its assault:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate Losses.
Eighth New-Hampshire			258
Fourth Wisconsin			219
Twenty-sixth Connecticut			176
Sixth Michigan			149
Ninety-first New-York			149
Second Louisiana			144
One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York			130
First Louisiana, (native)			129
One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York			124
First Louisiana			123
Fifty-third Massachusetts			121
One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York			119
One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York			115
Thirty-eighth Massachusetts			108
Seventy-fifth New-York			107
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York			106

Here are sixteen regiments, of which fifteen lost each more men in killed and wounded than the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York, and it is certainly an injustice for one of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth to make comparisons which reflect upon the courage and suffering of other organizations, one of which—the Sixth Michigan—furnished more men to the "élite" storming party than the regiment for which Gen. Agnus makes so "unjust" and erroneous an assertion.

Gen. Agnus refers to "another assault not mentioned by your correspondent." He also speaks of the "first assault" as of May 25. THE TIMES's correspondent is supported by Gen. Banks and all the reports in naming the first assault as of May 27 and the second as of June 14. There is no record of a third assault. In his report of June 29, Gen. Banks gives two tables of losses in attacks. The report is as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	
May 27:			
Officers	15	90	2 107
Men	278	1,455	155 1,888
Total	293	1,545	157 1,995
June 14:			
Officers	21	72	6 99
Men	182	1,245	180 1,607
Total	203	1,317	186 1,706

One may look in vain through the Rebellion record to discover any reference to the third assault suggested by Gen. Agnus, who was there, and supposes he ought to know as well as the commanding officers, according to his theory, for condemning THE TIMES's correspondent.

Gen. Agnus throws a doubt upon the intimation made by THE TIMES's correspondent that the surrender of Port Hudson was the result of the formation of the "élite" storming party and not the consequence of Grant's reduction of Vicksburg. In the correspondence immediately preceding the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, as it passed between Gen. Gardner of the Confederates and Gen. Banks, the Federal commander, is the following letter:

Headquarters, Port Hudson, La.,
July 7, 1863.

Major Gen. N. P. Banks, Commanding United States Forces, Near Port Hudson, La.:

General: Having received information from your troops that Vicksburg has been surrendered, I make this communication to ask you to give me the official assurance whether this is true or not; and, if true, I ask for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to consider terms for surrendering this position.

I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK GARDNER.
Major General, Commanding C. S. Forces.

Gen. Banks declined the truce, and on July 8, Gen. Gardner, having defended the post as long as he deemed his duty required, made an unconditional surrender. He does not mention the existence of the "élite" storming party as constraining him to give up. That communication seems to have been given to Gen. Agnus, and not to Gen. Banks.

Enough appears to have been quoted from records to show that Gen. Agnus is in error in many respects. One more, and the closing quotation, will be made to show that the view accepted by the correspondent of THE TIMES has been supported in Congress by veterans of the Federal army. In the Fifty-first Congress, when Gen. B. M. Cutcheon of Michigan was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Spooner of Rhode Island made a report on this same bill, written at that time in its misleading form to award medals for an assault made on June 15, which Gen. Agnus knows was not made. The report reviewed the history of the "élite" storming party that did not storm, and then said:

Your committee cannot assent to the validity of the claim which has been urged, that the granting of medals to such volunteers is required in literal fulfillment of any promise contained in said order; for the language of the order is that "officers who lead the column of victory in this last assault may be assured of the just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and its glory shall receive a medal," &c., while, by reason of the surrender of the garrison, the contemplated "last assault" was never made, nor the anticipated "perils" of again storming works from which they had been repeatedly repulsed ever encountered.

Yet, while recognizing the impropriety of creating any unjust discrimination among the volunteers and regulars of the Union Army, the record of whose service is emblazoned with deeds of heroism and patriotic devotion, your committee believes that, in view of all the circumstances, the volunteers for the storming column at Port Hudson are deserving of some special consideration.

They not only volunteered for a duty of extraordinary peril, with a full knowledge and appreciation of the exceptional difficulties and dangers which they were expected to encounter and full expectation of performing that duty, but were for weeks subject to that suspense, most trying to any soldier, arising from the continuous anticipation of orders to proceed to the performance of the perilous duty for which they had specially engaged, with the apparent certainty that few would escape the chances of death or grievous mutilation which awaited their onset.

While it is true that many others, in obedience to orders and in the ordinary course of their service, encountered perils equal to those to be anticipated in the proposed last assault at Port Hudson, those who formed this storming column voluntarily engaged themselves for what may be called a "forlorn hope," the hazardous duty of which was never performed, through no fault, hesitation, or lack of constancy upon their part.

Such constancy in heroism may well receive the recognition conferred by a medal of honor.

But, in pursuance of the principle by which your committee has been heretofore guided, for the preservation of historical accuracy they are of the opinion that medals granted should clearly indicate the special service for the performance of which such exceptional decoration of honor has been bestowed.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the present House may accept this view, and decide, by and by, to authorize a medal to the associates of Gen. Agnus which shall show exactly what it is that they are decorated for. The bill had been laid aside for this session, to be taken up next December, along with a large number of other propositions for medals. Upon the solicitation of those who are seeking these medals, the committee has accorded a hearing on Tuesday, March 31, when the arguments for and in opposition to the bill will be heard.

TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

William N. Browne of Tompkinsville, S. I., Took Laudanum.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., March 29.—William N. Browne, son of the late Col. Browne, formerly a well-known and wealthy resident of Tompkinsville, attempted to commit suicide at the Nautilus Hotel this morning with laudanum. His mother and Mrs. Louis Laforge, a widowed sister, live in the Baltimore Flats, on Arietta Street, but Browne has resided in a boarding house at St. George. He had no occupation, and was dependent upon his mother. He was noted for his fastidiousness in dress.

Mr. Burrows, proprietor of the Nautilus Hotel, about 11 o'clock last night received a telephone message from some person in New-York that Browne was on his way to the island and wished a room reserved, and the person who telephoned said: "He is coming down to commit suicide; look out for him." Mr. Burrows knows Browne well, and when he appeared about midnight he joked with his guest over the warning and Browne laughed heartily over it. Mr. Burrows, influenced to some extent by the warning, called his guest early this morning, and Browne replied that he expected a friend about noon and would remain in bed until that time.

Thus reassured, Mr. Burrows thought no more of the matter until a stranger, who gave his name as J. Otis Wattles, called and inquired for Browne at 1 o'clock. With the visitor, Mr. Burrows went to Browne's room, but this time got no response. The door was forced open, and the man was found to be unconscious and breathing heavily. On the bureau were a whisky bottle, partly empty, a three-ounce bottle which had contained laudanum, and several letters addressed to Mrs. Laforge and other friends. One slip of paper contained the following, written in a clear, steady hand:

11 P. M., New-York, March 28.

To all whom it may concern:

die by laudanum, self-administered, but wish post-mortem held upon my body, especially my brain. My good, kind friend, J. Otis Wattles, will deliver the letters I have left and will take full charge of my remains until they are placed in the charge of my mother, at Staten Island. WILLIAM N. BROWNE.

Dr. Jefferson Scales and Coroner J. T. Oates were summoned, and unavailing efforts were made to resuscitate the man. Then he was taken to the Smith Infirmary, and at a late hour this evening was reported to be in a precarious condition.

While Browne was still at the hotel, his sister, Mrs. Laforge, was informed of the occurrence.

It is said that Browne has been dissipating for some time past, and he informed friends that he had been refused any further supply of money by his relatives. It was learned that he applied at a Tompkinsville drug store for laudanum yesterday morning, but the druggist refused to give it to him without a prescription. The laudanum bottle had no druggist's label upon it.

FARMER ANDREWS WAS BUNKOED.

He Went from Near Milwaukee to Bound Brook to Lose $1,000.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., March 29.—B. D. Y. Andrews, a farmer who claims to live near Milwaukee, Wis., was bunkoed out of $1,000 here yesterday by New-York green-goods men. Andrews received the flattering circular from New-York about a month ago. They offered to give $13,000 for $1,000. Andrews went through all the formalities in writing and telegraphing, and started.

He was instructed to stop at Phillipsburg, N. J. There he was met by the "steerer." Andrews was taken to Easton, Penn., and the "steerer" said he would show him how easy it was to pass the green goods. He showed Andrews two rolls, one of which he said was good, and the other made up of the goods which were for sale. Andrews was allowed to keep the good bills, so the "steerer" would have to spend the supposed false ones. They bought cigars and drinks, the "steerer" always paying.

Andrews had intended to take but $500 worth, but when he saw the ease with which the supposed bad money was passed he returned the roll of good bills and said he would take $1,000 worth. When Andrews had been worked up to the proper pitch the "steerer" brought him to this place. They reached here at 12:04 o'clock yesterday. A carriage was waiting. In it was the second swindler. Andrews was taken for a drive in the country. The drive was extended so that the carriage reached the station just as the train was about to pull out.

The box exchange was worked on Andrews in the flurry of catching the train. Andrews with the box of cut paper had to jump to get on the train. He discovered the swindle when a few miles out and alighted at Flemington Junction and came back, but the men and the carriage had disappeared. Andrews would not make a complaint to the police, as he was afraid he might be arrested. He said he would come again and would be prepared to bunko the swindlers.

Gorman Entertains R. M. Larner.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Gorman entertained Saturday night R. M. Larner, who will marry Miss H. Adelaide De Freest of Troy, N. Y., April 8. The guests were Vice President Stevenson, Senator Blackburn, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Senator Roach of North Dakota, Gen. W. V. Cox, Secretary of the Senate; Representative Miles of Maryland, Major J. M. Carson, D. S. Barry, Fred Smith, and H. L. West.

Grand Hotel Laundress Hurt.

While Mary A. Farrell, a laundress employed in the Grand Hotel, and residing at 545 West Forty-seventh Street, was at work in the laundry of the hotel yesterday afternoon her left arm was torn off three inches below the elbow by being caught in a steam wringer. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

GORHAM M'F'G. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

Announce the opening of their annual Silverware Exhibit. It comprises the latest designs in STERLING SILVER TABLE FURNISHINGS and a choice collection of new and beautiful objects especially prepared with reference to Easter and approaching weddings.

REBUBLICANS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Anxious About Odds and Ends of Legislation, It Was Said.

Senators Humphrey, Lamy, and Higgins, Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, Marshal Lou Payn, Congressman L. E. Quigg, Frederick S. Gibbs, Edward Lauterbach, and Abraham Gruber were visitors yesterday at Republican Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Charles W. Hackett and Dwight Lawrence received them there, most of the time, though Thomas C. Platt was able to spend a few minutes with the general circle before receiving the majority of them separately upstairs.

The local politicians said the object of their visit was to get some odds and ends of legislation in which they were personally interested attended to, now that the Raines bill and the Greater New-York bill were out of the way. This statement obtained some corroboration from the fact that Marshal Payn was busy holding private conferences in the hotel corridor all the afternoon.

Nothing has yet been settled about the subordinate officers who are to be appointed under the Raines law. There was a good deal of hoping against hope in Republican Headquarters yesterday that Henry H. Lyman had not been finally selected by Gov. Morton for the office of State Commissioner of Excise. It was acknowledged that Col. George W. Dunn's chances had faded since he was announced as the official choice of Mr. Platt and the Republican State machine.

An absurd rumor to the effect that Commodore T. Vedder had applied to Gov. Morton for the place of Excise Commissioner on the ground that the high-license bills which he had formerly prepared, and which Gov. Hill had vetoed, were the forerunners of the Raines bill, gained currency among Republican politicians last night. It is said in other quarters that his name had been brought forward to cause the Governor to delay nominating Mr. Lyman for a day or two. The nomination must be sent in by Thursday next, at the latest.

Cornelius Van Cott has been mentioned as the special deputy for this city, and it is said that he will accept the appointment if tendered to him. C. H. Murray is not now a candidate for this place.

Not Opposed to the Union.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received a letter from the orchestra leader of the Fourteenth Street Theatre in regard to a report that had been made that when a committee of the Central Labor Union asked him to employ only members of the Manhattan Musical Union he had said that he did not care a rap for the Central Labor Union. The leader positively denied that he had made such a remark. On the contrary, he said he had very friendly feelings for that body. Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that his union had considered the appeal made to it by the Manhattan Musicians for help against the Musical Mutual Protective Union. He hoped that the trouble between the two unions would soon be settled amicably, but said that, if any aggressive action was needed, the Theatrical Protective Union would back up the Central Labor Union.

Raines Law Will Hurt Gold Beaters.

Delegate McCabe of the Gold Beaters, Gilders, and Glass Sign Painters' Union yesterday made an attack upon the Raines law. He said that workingmen had to thank Mr. Platt for pushing the bill through the Legislature, and getting it signed by the Governor. The law, he said, would certainly hurt the men in the trades heh represented, and would deprive many of them of the means of making a living, as there was a great deal of gilding and glass painting done in saloons and liquor stores, and all this would have to be dispensed with.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 29—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, rain, warmer, high southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly, winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, with showers, probably clearing by evening, warmer, southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly, winds high on the coast.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, cloudy and threatening, with showers in the morning, probably clearing by evening, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, cloudy and threatening in the morning, possibly with light showers, probably clearing in the afternoon, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. VIRGINIA, fair, except possible showers in northern portions in the morning, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, southwesterly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, cloudy and threatening, possibly with showers on the coast, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, cloudy and threatening in southern portion, with possibly showers near the coast, fair and slightly cooler in northern portion, variable winds, becoming northerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, slightly cooler in northern portion, light northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and slightly cooler, winds becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, diminishing cloudiness, slightly cooler in northwest portion, variable winds, becoming northerly. TENNESSEE, fair, possibly preceded by showers in western portion in the early morning, slightly cooler, western winds. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, slightly cooler in western portion, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers in the early morning, followed by slightly colder and clearing weather, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and unsettled weather, possibly with light showers, cooler, high southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. OHIO, fair Monday, preceded by showers in the early morning, slightly cooler, high southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly, diminishing in force. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair Monday, possibly preceded by showers in southern portions in the morning, slightly cooler, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, high westerly winds, diminishing in force. UPPER MICHIGAN, clearing, colder, brisk southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. MINNESOTA, fair, slightly cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair and slightly colder, northwesterly winds. KANSAS, fair, slightly colder in southeast portion, light northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, cooler in southern portion, light northerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, light, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and WYOMING, fair weather, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in western portions, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to New-Haven, except at Boston. The storm area has drifted slowly northeastward. Its centre is now to the north of Lake Superior. The pressure has fallen from the lower lake region to the Middle Atlantic coast, and has risen west and south of the lake regions. Rain has fallen throughout the Northern Atlantic States and the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. It remains cloudy on the Middle and North Atlantic coast, in the lake regions, and the Northwest. A narrow belt of clouds stretches along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and in the central and southern districts west of the Mississippi. The temperature has continued to rise in the Atlantic coast districts, the lower lake region, and the Gulf States. The temperature changes are slight in other districts. The weather is likely to continue cloudy and unsettled, with showers in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley. Increasing cloudiness and threatening weather is indicated for the West Gulf States. The weather will be fair in other districts. Higher temperature is indicated for New-England, and continued high temperature in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States. It will be slightly cooler in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

NEEDS OF YALE LIBRARY

ITS HISTORY AND WANTS DESCRIBED BY PROF. FARNAM.

In Danger of Falling Behind Other Collections in Its Usefulness—The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Class of '71—The Literary Magazine Has a Banquet on Its Sixtieth Birthday—The New Elective in New-York Law Practice.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Prof. Henry W. Farnam, who has done a great deal for Yale University in more ways than one, and who takes an especial pride in the equipment of the university library, has prepared the following statement to show not only where the funds come from for sustaining the library, but that the library is sadly in need of more money to help it along:

"It was not until 1763 that the first gift for a library fund was made. In that year the Rev. Jared Eliot of Killingworth, Conn., gave £10, and in 1777 the Rev. Thomas Ruggles of Guilford, Conn., gave an equal amount. The fund grew very slowly, being distinguished more perhaps by the prominence of its givers than by its actual amount. Thus in 1807 the Hon. Oliver Wolcott gave $2,000, in 1823 Daniel Wadsworth of Hartford gave $500, in the same year Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, gave $500; in 1833 John T. Norton of Albany gave $5,000, in 1836 Alfred E. Perkins of Norwich gave $10,000, and in 1850 Prof. James L. Kingsly gave $500. During the first 160 years of existence the fund reached $25,887. Even after the development of education which followed the civil war, and after Yale had begun to put up more expensive buildings on the campus and to increase its facilities for instruction, comparatively little was given toward the permanent endowment of the library, and down to 1871, the beginning of President Porter's administration, the fund had reached only $35,942.

"During the fifteen years which followed the addition to its funds was but $16,450. Among the generous gifts of this period were the class of '72, which contributed $2,450; Mrs. William A. Larned, who gave $5,000, and Joshua Coit, who gave $2,500. The growth of the fund has been more rapid in recent years, and since 1886 $58,905 has been added to it, including the donations of last year. The largest gift during this period, and, indeed, in the history of the library, was made by Mrs. Azariah Eldridge, who gave $15,000 in 1893. With the recognition of the university idea has naturally come an increase in the library fund, but in order fully to realize that idea, a very much greater increase must be made in the future. The average annual growth of library funds during the past ten years has been more than twenty times as great as during the 100 years preceding the civil war, and five times as great as during the fifteen years preceding the administration of President Dwight. It does not seem extravagant, therefore, to hope that the present funds may in a few years be multiplied by ten, and that the library will have $1,000,000 at its disposal when once its needs are thoroughly known.

During the week The Yale Literary Magazine celebrated its sixtieth anniversary by a banquet.

The class of '71 will this year celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation. Among its members, besides a number of notably successful lawyers, there are four Judges—Judge William K. Townsend of the United States District Court, Judge R. W. Archibald, President Judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Judge A. P. Bradstreet of the City Court of Waterbury. Frederick Collins is Mayor of Elmira, N. Y.; C. B. Dudley is Chief Chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Charles D. Hine is Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, Charles R. Lanman is Professor of Sanskrit in Harvard, W. R. Sperry, ex-Minister to Persia, is connected with The Morning News of Wilmington, Del.; H. R. Elliot is with The New-York Evangelist and The Dry Goods Economist; E. Cramer is with The Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee, and Charles Hopkins Clark is editor of The Hartford Courant. The class has had several Presidents of alumni associations; Thomas Thacher of the New-York association, George P. Welshire of the Cincinnati, and C. H. Clark of Hartford. Joseph A. Burr is Vice President of the Brooklyn association. J. A. Himes, C. R. Lanman, L. A. Sherman, A. E. Todd, and W. K. Townsend are college professors. Six of the class have obtained the degree of M. D., and one, the Rev. Dr. Nathan H. Whittlesey, the degree of D. D.

The new elective in New-York practice and procedure, which will be added to the Yale Law School curriculum next year, will be conducted by Charles W. Pierson, valedictorian of the class of '86. It will consist of at least two terms instruction in the New-York code and practice, with special reference to practical conduct of office work and of actions in court. The course is designed to fit those graduating from the Yale Law School to pass the New-York bar examination, and to enter immediately upon the work of active lawyers in New-York, whether that work be conducted by themselves or in an established office. Mr. Pierson entered the Yale Law School in 1887, took the greater part of two years' work in one, and in the Fall of 1888 entered the office of Alexander & Green of New-York City. He is still associated with that firm.

Blanks have been sent out to the alumni for the nomination of candidates for the position on the Corporation made vacant by the expiration of the term of Thomas G. Bennett of New-Haven. He is at the head of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company in this city.

The annual address at the commencement of the Yale Medical School will be delivered this year by Col. George E. Waring, the well-known sanitary engineer of New-York City. His subject is to be announced later.

The one topic of discussion on the Yale campus this week is the address to be delivered by N. A. Smyth of New-Haven, son of the Rev. Newman Smyth, on the subject, "The Democratic Idea in College Life." He delivered it at the annual junior exhibition in Battell Chapel Thursday afternoon, and the manner in which he attacked the sophomore societies has produced something of a stir in Yale. And the young man who thus pitched into these societies carried off the first prize—$60—the other seven speakers receiving $10 each. These prizes are in memory of Henry J. Ten Eyck, '79.

Richard E. Dunham of the class of '93, Yale, died at Warren, Penn., a few days ago. Mr. Dunham was graduated with honors in the class of '93. He was a candidate for the 'Varsity ball team, but received a peculiar and painful injury, which was the primary cause of his death. His right arm was caught between a heavy door and the jam, and was severely hurt. He continued to practice for a place on the ball team. He used the hand too much and it grew worse. When he was graduated at Yale, he went to Milford to teach in the public school, but after a while had to resign to go to the hospital for treatment for his injured hand. About a week before his death he left the Cleveland (Ohio) Hospital and went to his home in Warren, Penn., where he died.

The determination of the Yale Corporation to have the old Lyceum Building demolished in a few months has aroused a great deal of interest among the undergraduates, and among the alumni of Yale, too, for that matter. The building is one of the famous structures of the campus, linking the past of Yale with the progressive spirit of the present day. It was built sixty-two years ago. It was called in the history of its early days "Connecticut Lyceum." There are few of the old buildings remaining to remind the student of the "Old Brick Row," and within five years, according to the opinion expressed by those who have closely followed the policy of the administration, not one of the venerable structures will be standing on the campus.

BUSY SEASON AT HARVARD.

University Club, Yale Debate, H. P. C. Play, and Roentgen Rays.

CAMBRIDGE, March 29.—The Committee of Ten on the University Club at Harvard met yesterday afternoon and chose prominent men in cities where there are Harvard clubs to assist the committee in soliciting aid from all Harvard graduates.

The selections were: M. S. Greenough, '68, of Cleveland; E. W. Frost, '84, and W. K. Flint, '91, of Milwaukee; J. F. Jackson of Fall River; A. L. Mills, '81, of Portland, Oregon; Dr. John Green, '55, and Prof. C. R. Sanger, '81, of St. Louis; J. J. Higginson, '57; George Blagdon, '56; J. Hampden Robb, '66; Austen G. Fox, '69; Lawrence Godkin, '61; E. D. Dickey, Jr., '82, and A. J. French, '85, of New-York, and W. A. Burnham, '74; Augustus Hemenway, '75, and J. J. Storrow, Jr., '55, of Boston.

H. E. Warner, '82, Chairman of the committee, was authorized to appoint a special committee to find a site for the building. At the next meeting of the committee the financial side of the question will be considered. The committee is greatly encouraged by the enthusiastic way in which the project has been received by graduates all over the country.

The competitive debate to choose Harvard's representatives for the coming Yale debate was held on Thursday. About thirty-five men spoke. The judges announced that the speaking was decidedly above the average. Finally they agreed on Charles Grilk, '98; Wirt Howe, '96; W. B. Parker, '97; A. M. Sayre, '98, and F. R. Steward, '96. From these a selection of three will shortly be made for the Yale debate by the Advisory Committee. The other two will be named as alternates. The judges were Prof. Baker and Prof. Hart, both of the academic department, and Prof. Beale of the Law School. The debate was presided over by W. E. Hutton, L. S.

The first of the series of lectures on Harvard, under the auspices of the Memorial Society, was given on Friday. The subject was "Harvard in the Fifties." The speaker was President Eliot. There was a large gathering, and the speaker was at his best. He gave a brilliant exposition of the college as it was in his student days.

The junior class had its regular dinner at the Hotel Vendome in Boston on Wednesday. The attendance numbered over 250, the largest junior dinner ever held at Harvard. There was instrumental music during the dinner, and the class Glee Club sang college songs, with solos by E. M. Waterhouse and H. W. Howe. The speaking was clever.

The hit of the evening was made H. Schurz, son of the Hon. Carl Schurz. Capt. Wrightington of the eleven and Capt. Dean of the nine spoke in a serious vein about Harvard spirit in athletics, and emphatically denied the charges that there had been favoritism shown in choosing Harvard teams. The toastmaster was A. H. Parker.

A collection of photographs has been sent from the astronomical observatory to the exhibition of the American Society of Natural History, now being held in Central Park. The collection comprises about twenty-five views, partly of celestial objects and partly of views from the observatories in Cambridge and Arequipa, Peru.

The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania will this year give its play in several cities of New-England. The Boston performance of the play, "No Gentleman of France," will be given under the auspices of the Hasty Pudding Club.

The first exhibition of the geological department is now being held in old Massachusetts Hall. This collection is maintained by the income of the fund established by George A. Gardner of Boston, Mass. Other accessions have come from time to time as gifts from students and friends of the department. The present exhibition includes about 1,000 photographs designed to show the general character of the collection and its use in teaching.

Among the sets of views on exhibition are glaciers and mountains of the Alpine district; a set of views of the Malas Juna district at the base of Mount St. Elias, in Alaska; a very complete set of views of the New-Zealand geyser terraces, which were destroyed by the volcanic eruption of 1886. There are also numerous views of volcanoes, with the geographical features resulting from the flow of lava, and also views of the underground structure of ancient rocks as shown in various localities.

The seacoasts of the world, lake shores, rivers, and valleys are represented by photographs, many of which have been taken from the point of view of the scientific geographer and geologist, as well as of the artist. Another series of pictures represents the physiographic features of the land, showing stages of portions of the earth's surface from topographic youth to maturity and old age. There are finally views of some limited districts, as, for instance, "Death Valley," and the lowlands of Southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Some member of the department has been constantly in attendance, and all have been giving lectures. Prof. Shaler spoke on general geology, Prof. Davis on physiography, Prof. Wolff on petrography and geology, Mr. Whittle on petrography, Mr. Woodworth on geology and glaciers, Mr. Jaggar on experimental geology, Mr. Ward on meteorology and cloud photographs, Mr. Daly on geology, and Mr. Schrader on glaciers. The room has been continually thronged. The exhibition is generally talked of as the finest of its kind ever shown.

The principals and chorus of "Branglebrink," the Hasty Pudding play for this year, have been rehearsing daily in preparation for the performances, which are to take place in about two weeks.

The plot of the play was the idea of R. M. Townsend, '96. The music was by J. A. Carpenter, '97; R. M. Morse, '96, and D. B. Whittemore, '96.

The plot runs after the usual fashion of Hasty Pudding plays or comic operas in general. During the absence of King John of Sylvania on a crusade to the Holy Land, Bishop Christian and Sir Daniel de Lion enter into a conspiracy against him in Branglebrink. The insurrection, which they plan, is intended to put the Bishop on the throne, whereupon de Lion shall marry the Bishop's ward and be declared heir apparent.

But before their plans can be carried out, the King and one faithful friend return from the Holy Land in disguise as two tramps, Tatters and Robbie. They impose on the credulous Bishop by a pretense of magical power and discover his hate for the King. They so far win his confidence that he intrusts to the disguised King the task of persuading the unwilling Mirabelle to marry de Lion. To this end the King is again disguised, this time as the Bishop, and he and Robbie at once clap the Bishop away in a safe where he will be harmless.

Complications naturally ensue. Tatters, the King, takes advantage of his newly acquired character of guardian to make violent love to Mirabelle, in spite of his promise to further Robbie's suit in that direction. Robbie, between whom and Mirabelle there has long been a lover's understanding, can at last no longer endure constrainment. Though forbidden to speak to the Princess, he serenades her. She recognizes him and they agree to elope. But the question of money confronts them.

Mirabelle remembers that she has some jewels locked up with her crown in the Bishop's safe. She has told Dan de Lion, if he would prove his love, to bring her this crown. Why should he not get the jewels, too? Robbie can find no reasonable grounds for opposing the plan, and accordingly De Lion, having artfully secured the keys from the pretended Bishop, opens the safe, and, to his consternation, lets out the real Bishop.

Bishop Christian is in no pleasant humor, nor is he pleased to meet his double. In the guise of the new Bishop's secretary, he recognizes Robbie as a condemned exile, and orders him to be seized. Here the King declares himself and interferes. His officer, Baron Fundz, appears, announcing that the castle is in his hands. There is nothing left for De Lion and the Bishop but humbly to crave pardon, which the King grants. He repeats his offer to the Princess, but she is still faithful to Robbie.

The play is blessed with better music than a play has had since the Sphynx. The actors are all new men in the Pudding, but are clever and present a different style of acting than usual, which is extremely taking. The show is unquestionably a masterpiece throughout. The cast is as follows:

Tatter de Malion	A. H. Parker, '97
Princess Mirabelle	E. G. Knoblauch, '98
Robert of Allen	H. Schurz, '97
Bishop Christian	E. V. Frothingham, '96
Daniel de Lion	L. B. Valentine, '97
Brother John (a monk)	H. W. Howe, '97
Rococo (servant)	J. H. Hunt, '96
Io Penn (the chaperon)	E. M. Hurley, '96
Baron Fundz	F. Duffield, '96

The principals and chorus have been drilled by the well-known Boston singer and comedian, Mr. James Gilbert.

Prof. Trowbridge's experiments with the cathode rays have shown that the quality of glass constituting the Crookes tube has very little to do with the phenomena outside the tubes. A bulb that gives a blue fluorescence will produce as good cathode photographs as one that produces a yellow or green fluorescence. It is useless to try to get photographs with tubes that are not exhausted to a high degree. It is also a waste of time to try to make the tubes largely of aluminium. Unless the aluminium window is very thin and small the occluded air in the aluminium cannot be driven off in the process of exhaustion. When the window is made of very thin aluminium, it cannot be larger than a dime, and there is no cement which is at all serviceable. Glass is the only practical substance for the tubes. The great difficulty now is the expense of the affair.

In order to take a photographic view of the hand at least two negatives should be taken, which endangers the breaking of two twenty-dollar tubes. The future of the method seems to lie in the application of currents of high frequency and great electro-motive force. Thus the breaking of the tubes may be prevented.

SPECIAL LECTURES AT PRINCETON.

Prof. Magie's Researches into Roentgen Rays—The Play of "The Mummy."

PRINCETON, N. J., March 29.—The students of Princeton University have been unusually favored the past week in the matter of special lecturers. On Wednesday evening, in Alexander Hall, Prof. Magie of the Department of Physics gave to the public his results in the investigation of the Roentgen rays, which he has been conducting during the past two months, and the entire university and village gathered in the spacious auditorium of Alexander Hall to hear Prof. Magie's lecture. He inclines very strongly to the mechanical theory of the rays, that they are simply the mechanical action of molecules or atoms shot off

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
ELIOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
CHICKERING HALL—Song Recital—2:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Ministrel of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Slave—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Vaudeville; Promenade Concert—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Die Toechter Belials—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—Billiard Tournament—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—2:15 West 57th St.—Exhibition Day and Evening.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.

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New-York City and the Raines Law.
Shot His Enemy Five Times.
Riotous Long Island City Boys.
The Sullivan Death Mystery.
Doctor Shot by a Tailor.
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Raines Bill Denounced.
Gov. Drake on Allison's Chances.
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William N. Browne Takes Laudanum.
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The Presidential Outlook.
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Long Vacation for the Trotters.

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Salvation Army Leaders Resting.
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Burned the Church Mortgage.
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Dr. MacArthur on Sabbath Observance.
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Moving the Government Treasure.
That Obnoxious McKinley Banner.
Original Short Story.

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Woman's Loss Through Suffrage.

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The Financial Markets.
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To-day's Realty Sales.

—The magnificent bust of Alexandre Dumas fils, which was left by him to the Comédie Française, has been placed on a pedestal at the head of the grand flight of steps, between the busts of Balzac and Emile Augier.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Bureau. 1896.
3 A. M.	31	38	40
6 A. M.	32	40	41
9 A. M.	34	43	43
12 M.	41	47	48
4 P. M.	42	50	49
6 P. M.	43	49	48
9 P. M.	39	41	41
12 P. M.	40	39	40

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....43.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....44.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....42.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain; Clearing at Night; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOV. MORTON'S "CONFIDENTIAL" AGENTS.

When Gov. MORTON asked the Attorney General how the appointments under the Raines bill were affected by the civil service law, he may have desired a clear and authoritative opinion as to what his duty is. If so, he failed to get what he wished. It may be, however, that what the Governor wanted was a legal opinion that would shield him if he did not do his full and plain duty. If so, he failed in that also. The opinion of Attorney General HANCOCK is neither one thing nor the other. It is not, we think, good law, and we say this, not because we can pretend to know more about the law than Mr. HANCOCK does, but because an opinion which he gave on the Aldridge claim to be exempt from the civil service law turned out to be exactly contrary to the decision of the courts of the State, from the court before which the case could be brought to the Court of Appeals. He is an officer whose duty it is to study the law, not for the benefit of a client, nor with the expectation that he will be opposed and corrected if he is wrong, but for the guidance of the Executive, whose action, thus guided, may be beyond review. When such an officer gives a view of the law which is condemned as mistaken by every Judge who passes on it, it is fair to say that a like view of a like case is not good law.

When we say that Mr. HANCOCK'S opinion is not good law, we mean that the law does not, as he says it does, by its own force, put the agents under the Raines law in the non-competitive schedule. His opinion, therefore, is not a clear or safe guide for the Governor. On the other hand, it is not a legal opinion that will shield the Governor if he does not do his duty. His duty is so to treat the appointment of agents that they shall be wholly free from any political influence, so that they shall feel that they owe their places only to their own proved fitness, and that they can keep them only by the faithful performance of their duties. Mr. HANCOCK'S opinion is in effect that the law does not require the Governor to treat the appointment of the agents in this way. But even he cannot and does not say that the law does not permit the Governor so to act. He leaves the responsibility of the Governor perfectly clear, because he leaves his discretion clear. Mr. HANCOCK says that the positions must be classified—i. e., that they must be brought under one or other of the schedules. He does not say, but it is true, nevertheless, that it rests with the Governor to say how they shall be classified, under what schedule they shall be placed, whether they shall be filled on examination, and on a competitive or non-competitive examination. The matter is absolutely and completely in the hands of the Governor. He can do with it what he will—well or ill.

Nor is it a matter that he can afford to consult Mr. PLATT about. Every one knows what Mr. PLATT wishes and would advise or order. He wishes the places as spoils. He wishes them as means of political bribery, extortion, and corruption. He wishes to build with them a State blackmailing machine, run on the same principle and for like purposes with the old Tammany city blackmailing machine. He wishes the agents to aid, promote, and defend the party organization of which he is the master. He hates the civil service law. He detests its purpose. He has openly condemned it, and has always done all he could to bring it to nought. If the Governor does what Mr. PLATT would like to have him do, he will gratify PLATT, of course, but he will greatly hurt himself. He will fix more clearly in the public mind the feeling that he is hopelessly bound to PLATT, and by ties that are wholly unworthy of him. Surely he has gone as far in that direction as he can care to go. He must see now, if he has not seen it before, that he has, since he took the Governor's office, by his connection with PLATT, lost the respect of his fellow-citizens. He can now do much to win back the respect he has lost. If he uses the power he undoubtedly has to require all the agents under the Raines law to be selected by a proper, searching, practical competitive examination, he cannot, it is true, undo the grave wrongs of the Raines law, but he can make it far less harmful than it otherwise would be.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN ASK.

"A plain and unequivocal declaration on the maintenance of the present gold standard." That is what the New-York State Bankers' Association, Group VII., called for on Saturday from "the delegates to the National Conventions of both political parties." This group of bankers represents the business men in the large and prosperous region of the State above New-York, on both sides of the Hudson River, as far north as Orange County. We say "represents the business men," because it would be a great mistake to think that bankers speak for themselves only or that they have interests and views different from those of the active, busy, hard-working men of every class in the places where their banks are. The banker in every part of the land is more closely in contact with the business life of the community than any one else, and this is even more true in the smaller towns and cities than in the larger. He sees, consults with, and acts with and for men in all branches of trade. It is his duty to know what affects them and how they look at things. He not only lends to them, but he lends their money on deposit, and if he should not keep carefully informed of all the conditions of trade and manufactures he could not run his bank with success.

The thing the bankers we refer to ask of the two great parties is being asked very urgently and definitely, not only by bankers, but by commercial organizations, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Exchanges, in all parts of the Union. There is no room for doubt that this demand is sincere and founded on knowledge and sound judgment. It is a new demand in this generation. Nothing like it has been known for at least twenty years in the political history of the United States, the latest case of the kind being the general action of the commercial and financial class in favor of the resumption of specie payments, preceding the law of 1875. And it is worth remarking that that law was got six years after it had been clearly promised in the famous act "to strengthen the public credit," (March 18, 1869,) only after the Republican Party had, for the first time in fifteen years, lost control of the House of Representatives. At that period the two great parties had come near enough to each other in strength to make a well-defined expression of public opinion something neither could safely disregard.

Such an expression forced the resumption of specie payments. Since then, unfortunately, the politicians have yielded more and more to the inflation demand, and chiefly because that demand has been more insistent and emphatic than any other. The time has now come when the voice of the business men is making itself heard. If it be uttered firmly and clearly it will be listened to and respected.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES' FUNDS.

Mr. CHANDLER, now a Senator from New-Hampshire, is a practical politician and for many years was both prominent and active in the management of the Republican Party. His intimacy with other practical politicians brings to him much interesting information concerning political transactions which are not advertised for the enlightenment of the party's rank and file, and his experience enables him to perceive easily the character and support of a boodle canvass in behalf of a candidate. His second essay upon the methods used by Mr. MCKINLEY and his agents, which we published yesterday, is an important contribution to the literature of this year's campaign, and it is effectively supplemented by the remarks of Mr. FREDERICK W. HERBST of Ohio, who speaks with authority, as follows, concerning a McKinley campaign in that State:

"When MCKINLEY was a candidate for Governor of Ohio the first time I was a member of the State Committee. Subscriptions to aid in his election came in great numbers from large manufacturing concerns. There was a big block of them of $5,000 each, and one of $10,000 came from a Chicago steel company. Several Pittsburg corporations sent us money. We had 'money to burn.' I think our campaign fund was $110,000, and it all came easy. I presume the McKinley movement is being taken care of now by the same people and in the same generous way."

But we venture to remind the indignant Senator from New-Hampshire that he has overlooked some recent disclosures concerning the fund already collected or to be collected for the use of Mr. THOMAS B. REED and his agents. Mr. CHANDLER says that MCKINLEY and his lieutenants set out to raise a fund of $250,000, "a sum which could not be needed except for illegitimate purposes." "A system," he adds, "of using money to control Republican nominations for office would be scandalous in the highest degree and fatal to all attempts to maintain the purity and honesty of the party organization." Referring to his assertions concerning the origin, size, and use of the McKinley fund, he deplores "such an admission of the standing charge of our opponents that gross venality and corruption attend the maintenance of a high-tariff system by the Republican Party." But, if protected manufacturers are contributing to the Reed fund at the rate of $1,000 or more per manufacturer, is there not some danger that this fund will be as large as MCKINLEY'S, that it will be a greater sum than can "be needed except for illegitimate purposes," and that the party will be burdened by another deplorable "admission" of that "standing charge"?

Mr. FRANK P. BENNETT of Massachusetts, editor and chief proprietor of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, is a Republican of some prominence, an officer of LAWRENCE'S Wool Growers' Association, a member of that association's Tariff Committee, and, we think, a supporter of Mr. REED. He said last week in his journal:

"We know of our own personal knowledge that money has been solicited and obtained from manufacturers in behalf of Mr. REED, and that manufacturers who have given $1,000 and upward are ready to double their subscriptions if desired. And, what of it?"

This is convincing evidence, given, we understand, by a Republican who desires that Mr. REED shall be nominated, and who, we should add, defends the collection of such a fund upon the ground that "the legitimate expenses" of Mr. REED'S canvass should be paid "by others" because the candidate himself is not a rich man.

It seems to us that Mr. CHANDLER should not overlook this testimony. We think also that when he reviews what he has said within the last few days about such contributions, and recalls what has come to his knowledge in past years concerning funds drawn from the manufacturers and the use of the great sums so collected, he will admit, to himself at least, that the remarks made at Edinburgh in November, for which Mr. BAYARD was censured by the Republican House on Friday last, were true enough, whatever may be said of the utterance of them as "an offense against diplomatic propriety."

The resolution of censure quotes the following from Mr. BAYARD'S address:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of State socialism styled 'protection' which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of National representation, blunt public conscience, create false standards in the popular mind, divorce ethics from politics, and place politics upon the level of a mercenary scramble, than any other cause. It saps the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largess to special classes, whose support is thereby attracted. Thus it has done so much to throw legislation into the political market, where jobbers and chafferers take the place of statesmen."

Mr. CHANDLER has been giving testimony in support of these assertions.

PROTECTIONISM IN ENGLAND.

The protectionists in this country will make a mistake if they think that Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has the slightest notion of adopting their ideas or anything like them in the policy of the party in which he is now so strong a leader. One of the protectionist organs yesterday, in its London dispatch, announced that the Secretary for the Colonies really favored duties on food and food products imported into England from any countries not English. It is conceded that he never said anything of the sort, but it is insisted that this is the logical inference from what he did say. It hardly is that, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN cannot be held to what others infer from his words. But even if the inference was good in logic, it throws no light on what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will really do.

He is above all things a practical politician. He is also, we believe, an unusually long-sighted statesman, with a broad view as to what the British Empire is and may be, and a strong desire to knit its vast and varied parts into a powerful whole, moved by the same aims and sustained by the same spirit. He wishes to see the British people in Australia and Canada, and even in India, pursuing the same ideal by harmonious means, aiding, strengthening, inspiring each the others, with common interests as vigorous as they can be made. But, both as a statesman and a politician, he knows that the heart of this mighty organization is in the little island kingdom from whose House of Commons he takes his commission. And he knows that the very life of this central organ depends on its commanding the cheapest and best food the world affords. Whatever he says or permits others to think that he means, the day is not likely ever to come that he will do anything to raise by the fraction of a farthing the cost of the daily food of the Englishman. And as no effective form of protection could possibly be adopted by the British Empire that would not have this result, there is but the slightest chance that he will ever give his support to protection.

UNKNOWN MURDERS.

There was found in Chicago last week a trunk containing the body of a murdered man. It appears that the crime was committed a little more than three years ago. This trunk was forwarded to Chicago from Salt Lake City on Feb. 8, 1893, bearing a fictitious address. It was not claimed in Chicago, and the railroad company placed it in a storage warehouse with other baggage the lawful owners of which could not be found. It was sold at auction last week, and when the purchasers examined the property thus acquired the ghastly proofs of crime were disclosed. It is now recalled that a resident of Salt Lake City, possessing a considerable sum of ready money and some valuable jewels, mysteriously disappeared in February, 1893, and it is believed now that his body was placed in the trunk, although the identification is not conclusive. The disappearance of this man three years ago seems to have excited very little remark, and if it be true that he was murdered and that his body was shipped to Chicago, the detection of the crime was thus easily prevented for three years. If the murderers had disposed of the body by burying it, the world might never have known that the murder was committed.

This discovery in Chicago and certain other incidents in the current history of crime not only show that the fact that murder has been done sometimes comes to light only after long delay, and then sometimes only by chance, but also suggests that there must be murders which are never detected. If an officer had not almost by chance found the bodies of the two Pietzel children buried in the cellar of a Toronto house, it is quite probable that HOLMES would have carried the secret of his appalling list of murders to his grave. That discovery, however, stimulated inquiry, which brought to light the disappearance of seven or eight persons, a majority of whom were, in all probability, put out of the way in that Chicago man-trap known as HOLMES'S castle. But the disappearance of these victims had excited scarcely any comment, nor had it suggested to the police authorities of the city the expediency of an investigation. This ignorance or indifference on the part of the police points to the feasibility of committing murder deliberately with impunity in certain large cities, and to the ease with which knowledge of the crime may be concealed from the public and the officers of the law.

In May last a ruffian named STONE was captured near Fort Wayne after he and his companions had attempted to kill the officers who were pursuing them. STONE was sent to the penitentiary for ten years. He became converted while in confinement, and has told the story of his many crimes to his keepers. This confession has recently been published. STONE shows that he assisted in murdering at least seven persons, and narrates all the circumstances. These seven crimes were committed in as many cities or towns, from Union City, Penn., to Wyandotte, Kan. With respect to two or three of them his account has been fully confirmed by reports from the places in question. There are, however, in the list two or three murders as to which knowledge now comes to the public for the first time. The fact that STONE'S statement concerning two or three of the murders and several of the other crimes in his list has been proved to be truthful indicates that there is no fiction in the remainder of his confession. But neither his connection with two or three murders nor even the fact that murder had been committed in these instances would have become generally known if he had not been brought to justice for an assault upon an officer and had not thereafter, in confinement, been induced by religious influence to confess his guilt.

While such criminal records as those of HOLMES and STONE and the testimony furnished by the trunk in Chicago as to a murder now three years old suggest some other reflections concerning failure to detect crimes of violence, they point plainly to the conclusion that in certain parts of the country the development of the police power and of facilities for the effective use of it has not kept pace with the rapid growth of population.

THE HUB.

The practical man and the sentimentalist are once more at war in Boston over the question whether the Bulfinch State House shall go or shall stay. There have been protracted hearings upon the question, but the decision of the Legislature is still in doubt. That the building is in a condition of disrepair amounting to dilapidation, and that some money must be spent on it is admitted on all hands. But the practical proposition is to rebuild it, with additions, and the sentimental proposition is to strengthen it, with the simple purpose of restoration.

The building itself is an extremely creditable example of the architecture of its time. It is not equal in this respect to the City Hall of New-York, but it was built a decade or more earlier. On the other hand, its associations are much more valuable than those of our City Hall and connect it with almost all the famous men of Massachusetts during the nineteenth century. Moreover, it is the exact building which, according to HOLMES, is the Hub, "the hub of the solar system." In New-York public sentiment has proved strong enough to prevent the demolition of the City Hall, and indeed has been so strongly manifested on the subject that the demolition is not likely to be proposed again for many years to come. Local pride and historical sentiment are supposed to be much stronger in Boston than in New-York, though in New-York there has lately been a distinct revival of them. Considering that the cheapest thing that can be done is undoubtedly to put the old building in good repair, and that its site is not urgently needed, it seems that mere restoration is the proper course to take.

SERUM FOR TYPHOID FEVER.

During the last year there have been published in the medical journals several brief reports concerning attempts to treat typhoid fever with antitoxine serum procured from animals made proof against this disease by the process used in the preparation of the now well-known serum remedy for diphtheria and the not so well known antitoxine for lockjaw. These reports, however, were as a rule unsatisfactory. But it now appears that some encouraging progress has been made by a physician who is not only a recognized authority with respect to typhoid fever, but is also thoroughly familiar with bacteriology as related to medical practice—Prof. CHANTEMESSE of the Pasteur Institute and the Faculty of Medicine in Paris.

An account of his experiments, concerning both the bacteriological diagnosis of typhoid and the use of serum obtained from immunized animals, is forwarded to The Medical Record by its Paris correspondent. Prof. CHANTEMESSE says:

"Since the month of June, last year, I have immunized several horses against the typhoid virus. The serum that I obtained possesses a preventive power so great that one-fifth of a drop with which a guinea pig was inoculated twenty-four hours beforehand protected it effectively against the dose of typhoid virus which was mortal for other animals which had not been inoculated. After having assured myself that this serum was preventive and curative for animals and that it had no bad effects whatever, either on them or on man in good health, I utilized it in treating three typhoid patients. Seven days after the beginning of the injections these three patients were restored to health."

While a record of only three cases is not sufficient to establish the value of this serum treatment, the report must be regarded as quite significant and encouraging, because of the acknowledged professional eminence of the person by whom the work was done and the trustworthy evidence that the bacteriological processes were used intelligently. It is probable that we shall have, a few months hence, from Prof. CHANTEMESSE a record more convincing because it will cover a considerable number of cases.

It is reported that an organization of confessedly "Young Republicans"—they must be very young—in Pennsylvania has been started to try to convince the party in other States that it is a great mistake to "subordinate the tariff to the currency." They are all wrong. The mistake is, and long has been, the other way. The currency is far more important than the tariff, and, even if the tariff could do all for the country that HORACE GREELEY ever dreamed that it could, its benefits would be Dead-Sea fruit, turning to ashes on the lips, if the currency were not made and kept sound. Protectionists and tariff reformers, Democrats and Republicans, bankers and farmers, every party, all classes, men of all occupations, are equally interested in the currency and dependent on its soundness. Settle that, and we can fight out the tariff and any other little matter we differ about at our leisure.

We are grieved to notice that recent endeavors made in these columns to save from extinction the very beautiful and not less venerable name of Speonk have not had upon certain residents of that hamlet the effect which the sincerity and disinterestedness of our remarks deserved. "This is a matter with which outsiders have no right to meddle," say the defenders of the new and utterly commonplace appellation. Remsenburg. In the same breath, however, these illogical persons admit that they made the change because they thought it would raise the rate of board and the price of real estate by attracting to their town an influx of Summer visitors, in other words, of "outsiders." That would seem to justify the residents of New-York, from whom those visitors must of necessity be drawn, in expressing an emphatic opinion on the matter. Of course, it was not the name of Speonk that has retarded the progress of the village, for the Summer vacationist would rejoice to bide a while in a region so picturesquely designated; he would, if other things were equal, regard the word as a greater attraction than a practicable sea-serpent. If the "outsiders" did not go there, it was because they instinctively knew that certain influential Speonkers were a folk so aesthetically lost as not to appreciate the beauty and sweetness of their verbal birthright. That made the place uninhabitable for sensitive and cultured boarders, and they naturally flocked to Patchogue, or to Quogue, or to even Canarsie, instead.

ART NOTES.

John Sartain, the well-known Philadelphia artist, has made an important seel engraving after an original picture painted by Prof. C. Shussele, in the collection of Mrs. Joseph Harrison of that city. It is entitled "The Iron Worker and King Solomon." The incident which this picture illustrates, although not as familiarly known as many others connected with the great temple and the craftsmen employed in its construction, yet rests on records as authentic and reliable as most of those which we receive and accept as established history of times so remote. The picture is designed to glorify work, but more particularly work in iron, to which are due all the varied triumphs of modern civilization and the subjugation of the earth. The printer claims that "printing is the art preservative of all arts," but still the first place must be yielded to him who labors in iron, for his is the art that renders all other arts possible. Without iron fashioned into tools, the race must have remained semi-barbarous, or merely pastoral, and the art of printing itself unknown. The scene is laid in the inner court of the temple, surrounded by massive architecture, the lofty columns supporting an entablature of a grand and unique character. The golden chair of Solomon, covered with elaborate ornamentation, interwoven among which appear those familiar to the craft, stands in the east between the two famous beautiful pillars of bronze, and beside it on the right the seat of honor to be awarded to that craftsman whose work shall be pronounced of most value in the erection of the building. The work is published by W. H. Bradley & Co., 45 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

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Art lovers in Saratoga have just been made victims of a clever swindle. Nearly half a hundred of them gathered at a certain hall last Saturday to attend the first of a series of art lectures. Each had a card admitting one and a guest. The initial lecture was to have been, according to the advance agent, an oily tongued individual, by F. Hopkinson Smith. As no lecturer materialized, it finally dawned upon the anxious gathering that they had been sold.

The fakir appeared in the town about three weeks ago. He was of prepossessing appearance and attired in a dark suit. He sold the tickets, and his method was to go to some prominent man or woman who he had ascertained was interested in art, use the name of some other well-known Saratogian as a recommendation, and then dispose of a ticket. It is known that he disposed of about fifty. The tickets entitled the purchaser to attend a series of five dissertations on American art by famous lecturers under the patronage of the American Art Bureau. The lectures were to be delivered each Saturday, and the tickets were sold at the very low figure of $2.50 each, also entitling the purchaser to a set of engravings and half-tones. The game was played in an artistic way, and the swindler reaped quite a harvest.

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The Jefferson Davis Monument Association held a meeting recently and gave out the following circular letter of information for the benefit of all those desiring to submit competing designs:

"The accompanying diagram of Monroe Square represents a comparatively flat area of some eight and a half acres, pretty well filled with well-grown trees of various kinds, and a fountain at the centre of the supposed monument site. The monument complete is to cost not over $200,000, nor less than $100,000. Designs must be submitted on or before May 30, 1896, under seal, marked in some convenient manner, the real name of the designer in a sealed envelope, accompanying the same, and sent to Richmond, Va. The first best design will receive $1,000, the second $300, and the third $200."

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Onslow Ford, R. A., has just finished a life-size bust of the late Mr. Huxley. The same sculptor has also completed clay models for his memorial statue of the distinguished biologist to be placed in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. The Huxley Memorial Committee has decided in favor of a seated figure in marble. For the medal in connection with the Royal College of Science, the designs will be thrown open to international competition. The subscriptions, now close on £2,500, are sufficient for both statue and medal. As to the third object, the foundation of exhibitions, scholarships, or lectureships for the furtherance of biological science, the committee hopes, by the organization of local committees in various parts of the world, to carry it successfully through.

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Frank W. Benson, the Boston artist, whose picture at the present exhibition of the Society of American Artists was purchased by the Shaw Fund, has been commissioned by the United States Government to paint three large panels in the south corridor of the Library of Congress.

BIBLIOTAPH JUNIOR'S LOVES.

Bibliotaph Junior's eyes fell on the line, "Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce," which reminded him that he was to be married in a month, and that he had staid at home to burn his little gilt leather box filled with letters and tokens of love. Oh, the glad days that have gone! he said.

"Well, since you love me, Salamander, tear with your acute teeth these objects of my twentieth year, black hair, hair as blonde as honey, and rose-leaf-colored ribbons! And this fragment of a guipure corsage, and this sky-colored silk rag, and these frail tablets, and this silver jewel chiseled by fairies! Golden candelabra, you shall not dance for me your pagan dances again; pompadour clock, it will not be to charm my ears that your little enchantress shall irritate your bell!

"Mrs. Bibliotaph Junior will buy a Seth Thomas clock and a Rogers group.

"And you, familiar naiads, fresh and caressing waves, naiads with eyes of watered azure, may go and talk of love under the disheveled willows.

"Mrs. Bibliotaph Junior will send my water cooler of brown porcelain carved like the Alhambra to the kitchen, and my Venetian decanters to the Inferno, which she calls a china closet.

"And you, thirsty cup, on which the Menades have written their ode with the blood of vineyards, shall be carefully placed on the highest shelf of the dining room sideboard. Mrs. Bibliotaph Junior will buy tumblers that cost only 60 cents apiece; not only tumblers that cost only 60 cents apiece, but dinner sets, tea sets, and Brussels carpets, and Heaven knows what!

"And so, gay Chinamen covered with cymbals and gilt rags, scarlet peacocks and ruby fishes with transparent wings, you may return to the Chu-Keang River and to the Ho-Nan Mountain, and to the forests of ebony where blooms the yo-kiang-hoa, the flower which opens and perfumes the night.

"As for you, cuckoo clock of Nürnberg, with your charming coarse flowers and your people of wood painted in various colors, I suppose that Mrs. Bibliotaph Junior will relegate you to the nursery.

"Then, Salamander, azured flame, burn and devour all that was my heart and my life in these joyful years. You shall serve Mrs. Bibliotaph Junior until she puts you out, for she will put you out, Mrs. Bibliotaph Junior! She will say that you are not respectable. We shall have steam-heated pipes.

"This dried-up bunch of violets was Ninette's. Poor little girl! She was not fifteen years old. Does she remember the garden on the fire-escape, the promises made in the month of the Blacs, and the wind that undid her hair? This necklace made of glass was Louisa's. She danced on a tight-rope and fought in a battle of Amazons, dressed in a cuirass of gold and wearing a helmet with long feathers. This finestimable cameo that Julia, daughter of Octavius-Augustus and lover of Ovid wore, was chased in Angela's bracelet—destroy it, Salamander.

"But what care I for Ninette, Louisa, and Angela? Here are tokens from Nais. She has a childish head; large, surprised eyes, a little girl's mouth, with teeth white, white, but not cruelly white like those of Henrietta. I liked her feet and her hands, which were not small; for they are terrible things, the small feet and hands of novels! She was graduated at a convent, and when she sang the 'Inviolata' paradise was charmed. She knew also folk songs and tales. This little memorandum book with silver cover was hers; these white satin shoes trod in the white snow on one night that the wagon's wheel broke. Nais, where are you now?"

Bibliotaph Junior rang for the hall boy and sent to the father of the prospective Mrs. Bibliotaph Junior the following message:

"My physician and friend, Dr. Labadie, has revealed to me the sad truth in all its horror! I am a consumptive, Sir, and I shall not be permitted to see the resurrection of nature next Spring. Nothing remains for me but to shed tears at my loss of your daughter, that angel for whom I will pray the angels in heaven."

HARVARD COLLEGE IN THE FIFTIES.

President Eliot Talks About the Institution's Condition Then.

From The Boston Globe, March 28.

The Harvard Memorial Society held its first public meeting in Sanders Theatre last night. In striking contrast with the enthusiastic speech of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt Thursday night in the same place was the quiet, dignified speech of President Eliot of Harvard last night. His subject was "Harvard in the Fifties," and was the first of a course of lectures arranged by the Memorial Society on three decades of Harvard's history.

President Eliot graduated in the class of 1853, and he spoke of the days when he was in college, and later when he was a tutor.

At times President Eliot almost forgot himself, and made several amusing allusions to the things that boys did in those days. Never has Harvard's President appeared to better advantage than last night. As he told about the Harvard of his undergraduate days and compared it with the Harvard of to-day, without ever referring to the great part he has played in the advance, those who heard him realized more than ever before how much he has really done for his Alma Mater.

Although the audience was composed mostly of undergraduates, there was a sprinkling of the older men. An incident noticed by only a few was that the presiding officer, Dr. Justin Winsor, President of the Memorial Society, who introduced President Eliot, was his classmate in college. The two have always been the warmest friends, and Prof. Winsor's great historical work is dedicated to his old classmate and present superior.

President Eliot said that of the Overseers in 1850-1851 not one survives. Only two of the officers and instructors survive. "If we come down to 1860-1861, we find only one survivor of the corporation, and of the officers only twelve."

To get a clear idea of the physical conditions of the place in the '50's one must wipe out from the yard Weld, Thayer, Appleton Chapel, the Fogg Museum, Matthews, Sever, and Boylston Halls. The old Wadsworth House was then let as a boarding house. Along Quincy Street were the same houses, except the President's; where Sever Hall now stands was another professor's house. The buildings then were all in the old part of the yard. Part of College House was then not built.

The speaker told of the growth of the buildings, and of the changes in the methods of instruction, and continued:

"Let us now look at the scale of population. Then the whole number of students was nearly 600; the number to-day is 3,600. That is the development of forty-five years. The gross annual income was from $105,000 to $120,000. It is now more than $1,000,000. The salaries ranged from $800, at the beginning of this period to $2,300 in the end. I remember the first salary I ever drew was $666.66 2-3 a year as tutor in mathematics.

"As to sports in those days, there were none; there was no gymnasium. Not until 1857 was the "old" gymnasium built. There were no opportunities for exercise, except walking, and that was bad half of the year. There was boating for a few weeks only. Even when we had a race with Yale the training was very irregular, and it was always a question whether it was prudent to belong to a crew or not. No other sport except old New-England football was played.

"The standard of graduation did not deal much with scholarship. It was not then as now, that a quarter of a class disappears between entrance and graduation. If a man attended chapel and recitations, no amount of abstinence from studies could keep him from getting his degree."

No Music in the East.

From The London Truth.

I notice in the papers, in regard to the Japanese play soon to be produced at Daly's, that "every ship coming from the East just now is bringing George Edwardes cargoes of Japanese tunes, songs, and choruses." If so, I very much pity the audience doomed to listen to them. Japan has no musical melody at all, only a wail accompanied by a most depressing instrument known as the "samasen." There is no music in the East, nothing but a mournful reiteration of rhythmical moaning. Going round the world, you lose all melody at Naples, and do not find it again until landing at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. In Egypt no melody; in India the same, nothing but the tom-tom, unless you go to a European theatre; in Ceylon, not a ghost of a tune; nor in China anywhere, nor in Singapore or Penang, nor in Japan. Melody is unknown in the East, and the music in a Japanese theatre is suggestive of Bedlam. No! Let us have the Japanese play by all means, but spare us the Japanese music. A native Japanese dinner at a Yokohama restaurant, "with a little music," is a punishment I would not award to my worst enemy.

EIGHT DEATHS AT A FIRE

ANCIENT ST. SAUVEUR'S CHURCH AND ITS HOSPITAL DESTROYED.

Four Patients Died of Fright—Ten Firemen Drank Poison and Four Are Dead—Terrible Scenes in the Burning Hospital—The Church Was a Fourteenth Century Structure—Careless Plumbers Were Responsible for the Blaze.

PARIS, March 29.—The Gothic church of St. Sauveur, on the Boulevard du Marechal Vaillant, at Lille, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames spread to the Hospital of St. Sauveur, adjoining the church. There was the greatest excitement when it was seen that the hospital would be burned.

The scenes among the patients were terrible. Those who were convalescent were hurriedly directed to leave the building, and the hospital attendants and others devoted themselves to removing those who were not able to help themselves. The cries of the sick were heartrending.

Four of the patients who were extremely weak succumbed to fright and died before they could be taken out. Many of the sick were received in the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is but a short distance from the scene of the fire.

Ten sappers, who had been ordered to save the medicines in the hospital, came across what they thought was a quantity of schnapps. They each took a drink, and were almost immediately seized with symptoms of poisoning. Physicians at once attended them, but, despite all efforts, four of the sappers died, and the others are still suffering agonizing pains.

It was not until 7 o'clock this evening that the fire was mastered. It was caused by the neglect of some plumbers who had been employed in the tower of the church, and who had either left there a burning brazier or dropped a piece of ignited charcoal.

The Church of St. Sauveur, which dated from the fourteenth century, was a building of unpretentious exterior, but had a fine interior. It had double aisles, and an elaborate high altar of white marble, adorned with an altar piece, statues, and alto-reliefs.

GERMANS ARE WITH THE BOERS.

General Approval of Resistance to Encroachments of England.

BERLIN, March 29.—The changed situation in the Transvaal has reawakened the excitement against England. On all sides the preparations which the Boers are making to resist England's encroachments are approved. The consensus of opinion in the German press is that the denial made by Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, that England has purchased Delagoa Bay, is too vague to suffice, and it is pointed out in support of this view that Mr. Chamberlain has not denied that there have been negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal looking to such purchase.

The National Zeitung says: "England cannot suppose that the friendliness of Germany toward the Dongola expedition implies a pledge that she will remain passive in South Africa."

The Hamburg Correspondenz (official) declares that Germany will adhere to the declarations made in the Reichstag by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany will not permit German interests to be encroached upon.

The Taegliche Bundschau asks: "Has Germany built up an empire through blood and iron only to look on while a neighboring nation is setting the German nation at naught?"

The Weltpolitik says: "The people are standing before the choice whether to be the hammer or the anvil. They cry out that they must be the hammer."

The Vossische Zeitung urges the Government to propose that the powers neutralize Delagoa Bay and keep the Transvaal independent.

TWENTY KILLED BY MATABELES.

The Revolution, However, Not as Great as Was at First Supposed.

CAPE TOWN, March 29.—According to advices received here, the rising among the Matabeles is not so serious as the first dispatches portended, but there is nevertheless much anxiety as to what the outcome will be. A dispatch received to-day from Buluwayo, the principal town of Matabeleland, says that thus far twenty whites have been killed by the natives.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner in South Africa, has cabled to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in London that Capt. Nicholson telegraphs from Buluwayo that he has 350 rifles and plenty of ammunition. Capt. Nicholson thinks that the revolt will not spread. The only detachments of the native police who are known to have certainly deserted are thirty, who shot Commissary Bently. Another thirty were very restless, and were disarmed, after which they deserted.

Several of the white settlers who were missing and who were supposed to have been massacred by the natives have arrived safely at Buluwayo.

Gov. Robinson has furnished a mounted escort to convoy 500 rifles belonging to the British South Africa Company from Mafeking, on the Transvaal border, to Buluwayo.

DE FELICE RETURNS IN TRIUMPH.

Citizens of Catania Welcome the Socialist Back from Prison.

PALERMO, March 29.—Signor Giuseppe de Felice Guiffrida, who, in May, 1894, was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment for connection with the Socialist riots in Palermo and elsewhere, and who was recently released under the decree of amnesty issued by King Humbert, visited Catania to-day. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies when he was sentenced.

During his imprisonment elections were held for members of the Nineteenth, the present Legislature, and he was returned from the Second District of Catania. His entry into the city to-day was a triumphal one. Special trains were run from Messina, and the city was full of visitors.

A large crowd gathered about the railway station, and when de Felice appeared he was greeted with wild enthusiasm. He was carried to the carriage that was waiting for him, and after he had entered it the crowd unharnessed the horses and dragged it and its occupant to the hotel.

OFFICIAL DENIAL FROM TURKEY.

Story of the Recall of Mavroyeni Bey Is Probably Untrue.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Turkish Legation to-day received the following telegram from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The news telegraphed to The London Times about the Turkish Legation at Washington being false, you may contradict it.

The telegram undoubtedly refers to the dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister to this country, and his secretary were to be recalled.

CUBAN AUTONOMISTS' PLAN.

To Vote for Only Two Senators—Capture of a Rebel Camp.

HAVANA, March 29.—At a meeting of the leaders of the Autonomist Party to-day it was decided to take no part in the approaching election of members of the Chamber of Deputies, but to vote only for Senators, one to represent the Unionists and one the Economical Society. The decision is causing much comment.

Reports reports the capture of a rebel camp at Guasimal, near Corral Falso, province of Matanzas. The troops attacked the camp with machetes. The rebels fled, leaving behind them fifty-five dead. Many of their wounded they carried away with them. People in the vicinity say that many other bodies are strewn around near the camp.

The Government denies the rumors of the capture of the City of Pinar del Rio by the rebels under Maceo.

THINKS BOURGEOIS DANGEROUS.

No Change in the Situation in the French Cabinet.

PARIS, March 29.—There has been no change in the political situation here since yesterday. The Temps, commenting upon the resignation of the Foreign Office portfolio of M. Berthelot, says that if the recent foreign policy was not a success the change has been inspired by Prime Minister Bourgeois, who is an able parliamentarian, but an inexperienced diplomat. Therefore M. Bourgeois in the Foreign Office will possibly be more dangerous than was M. Berthelot. France must know who leads and where she is led.

In the Chamber of Deputies MM. Bruent and Delafosse and in the Senate M. Bardoux have notified Prime Minister Bourgeois that they will to-morrow interpellate the Government on the situation in Egypt.

M. Poincaré, ex-Minister of Finance, will also to-morrow question the Government in the Chamber of Deputies on the resignation of M. Berthelot and on the foreign and general policy of the Government. The debates will be important, and the defeat of the Government is possible.

It is rumored this evening that the reserve squadrons at Toulon, Brest, L'Orient, and Cherbourg have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to be placed on a war footing.

It is also rumored that France, under the coaching of Russia, will convene an international conference to settle the questions of the powers of the Egyptian Debt Commission and the evacuation of Egypt. It has been found impossible to confirm either rumor.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Graphic will to-morrow say it regrets the resignation of M. Berthelot. It adds that he sincerely sought the friendship of Great Britain and that the French tactics regarding Egypt probably originated with his colleagues in the Cabinet.

CAIRO, March 29.—Gen. Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and his staff arrived at Wady Halfa to-day. The second column of the expedition, under Major Macdonald, is approaching Akasheh. Sixty dervishes reconnoitred the column, but were fired upon by the artillery, whereupon they rapidly retired.

The report of the defeat of the Egyptian advance guard by dervishes near Akasheh turns out to have been untrue.

EZETA BRAVE, THEY DECLARE.

Officers of the Barclay Golden Tell a New Story of the Filibuster.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Gen. Ezeta's filibustering steamer Barclay Golden arrived here yesterday. Officers of the vessel bring quite a different tale from that which was telegraphed, and they also deny in most emphatic terms that Ezeta and Casin are impoverished and depending upon charity for their bread and butter. According to them, Ezeta's wife keeps them supplied with money, and he and his dependents are living on the fat of the land in Panama.

They are particular in denying the story circulated to the effect that Ezeta and Casin are cowards. According to them, two braver men never lived, and had there been fifty men at their backs when they landed at Acajutla, Antonio Ezeta would now be master of the republic.

QUARTERS FOR TAMMANY MEN.

They Will Sleep at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met Saturday afternoon in the Wigwam to make preliminary arrangements for Tammany's representation at the Chicago Democratic National Convention. Wiskinkie Daniel M. Donegan, who has just returned from Chicago, laid several propositions for hotel accommodations before the committee. A vote on the different hotels was taken, and it was decided that Tammany should make its headquarters at the Auditorium.

There will probably be an unusually small representation of the braves at Chicago this year. There are two reasons for this. The first is that it is almost impossible to enthuse the Tammany men over the project of visiting Chicago, because of the manner in which they were treated there in 1892. The second is that a great many of the braves are out of employment.

It was practically agreed Saturday that not more than five men shall go from each Assembly district. The start will be made Sunday, July 5, so that the trip to Chicago will not interfere with the annual Fourth of July celebration of Tammany.

A committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for transportation and hotel accommodations. Ex-Senator George W. Plunkit was made Chairman of the committee. The other members are Daniel M. Donegan, Alderman John T. Oakley, James P. Keating, and William Dalton.

There was considerable discussion at the meeting as to whether the Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates at large to the Chicago Convention should be held in this city or not. As already told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, however, John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, has abandoned his efforts to secure it, and yesterday he moved that the matter be referred to the New-York City members of the Democratic State Committee. This was adopted. The convention will probably be held in Saratoga in June. The date for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee has not been announced by Chairman Hinkley.

DID NOT ENFORCE THE LAW.

Saloons and Music Halls "Wide Open" in Many Cities Up the State.

SARATOGA, March 29.—No attempt was made here to-day to observe the provisions of the Raines excise law. President Sturges of the Board of Trustees said he did not interpret the law as taking effect until May 1.

ELMIRA, March 29.—No one in Elmira would have known to-day that the Raines law was in force. The saloons did their usual Sunday business unmolested. Mayor Collin says he has not had time to examine the measure.

ROCHESTER, March 29.—There was no pretense of enforcing the Raines liquor law in this city to-day. The clubs voluntarily suspended the sale of liquor at midnight Saturday, and the members stocked their lockers. There was no serious suffering.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 29.—Notwithstanding the Raines bill, saloons and music halls were "wide open" to-day, and the Sunday was as "wet" as ever. No attempt whatever was made to enforce the law.

ALBANY, March 29.—No effort was made to-day either in Troy or Albany to enforce the provisions of the Raines liquor law.

Mayor Gleason to Hear the Public.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 28.—Mayor Gleason has received a certified copy of the Greater New-York bill, and has decided to hear public opinion on the matter on Friday night. The Board of Aldermen will sit with the Mayor.

Mayor Gleason read in a newspaper yesterday that Mayor Strong was going to invite him to go over to New-York to be present at a hearing on the bill.

"I shall invite Mayor Strong to come to this city," said Mayor Gleason. "There is more to show him over here than he can show me over there, for I knew all about New-York City while Mr. Strong was still an unknown resident of the State of Ohio."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:46 A. M.—6 Howard Street; George Broadhurst and others; damage, $6,500.

—2:40 A. M.—388 Third Avenue; J. F. Devanney; damage, $1,000.

—3:50 A. M.—374 Hudson Street; J. H. Eggers and others; damage, $10,000.

—1:20 P. M.—125 West Tenth Street; H. B. Austman; damage, $500.

—1:30 P. M.—307 Pearl Street; William Smyth; damage, $30.

—4:30 P. M.—458 West Forty-fourth Street; Margaret Reilly; damage slight.

—5:15 P. M.—Macomb Street and Albany Avenue; New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; damage, $65.

—5:20 P. M.—356 West Twelfth Street; James Frank; damage, $300.

—6:40 P. M.—404 East Twenty-ninth Street; Patrick Callahan; no damage.

—8:45 P. M.—178 East Seventy-first Street; Annie Van Sargue; damage, $30.

—8:50 P. M.—41 Essex Street; [illegible]; no damage.

Unknown Man Dies in an Ambulance.

An unknown man was found in an unconscious condition in front of 22 South Street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by the police of the Old Slip Station. He died in an ambulance while being taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. His clothes were saturated with blood from a wound in his head. There were no other signs of violence on the body, and his injury, the police believe, was sustained by a fall to the pavement.

Wolf Dahlman's Injuries Fatal.

Wolf Dahlman of 104 East Fifty-fourth Street, a dealer in horses, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of injuries received Wednesday last. Mr. Dahlman was at the Central Stables, Second Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, inspecting a horse when he fell through an unprotected hatchway twenty feet to the ground. Mr. Dahlman leaves a wife and two adult sons.

Runaway Horse Causes Damage.

In a runaway accident yesterday John Codley, a hack driver, and his fare, Peter Meehan of 1,069 Third Avenue, were thrown to the ground and badly bruised when the carriage struck a lamp post on Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street. The firebox atached to the lamp post was smashed. The horse escaped injury, but the carriage was badly damaged.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—James Wright of Chicopee, a machinist, was nearly killed last night by illuminating gas in the American Hotel. When restored to consciousness, he said he did not know whether he blew out the gas or not, but he had no intention of committing suicide.

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.—Lawrence Kerrigan, while walking near his home this afternoon, was struck by a bullet from a Flobert rifle. He probably will lose the use of an eye.

NEWARK, N. J., March 29.—Frank Booplo of this city was shot to-night by his brother-in-law, Theodore de Fazio, and probably will die. The men are Italians.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

88 Donna Maria, [illegible] Merreitros, from Liverpool Feb. 2, [illegible], with mdse to Hagemeyer & Brunn. In at Sandy Hook at 1:35 P. M. A fog prevailed below all the afternoon, during which she has probably anchored in [illegible].

M'KINLEY MEN BOASTING

THEY PROFESS TO BE CONFIDENT THE OHIO MAN WILL WIN.

It Is Apparent, However, that He Is in Danger of Meeting Defeat in the End—Reed Men Impatient at the Slow Expansion of His Boom—The Democratic Outlook Steadily Improving—A Waiting Policy Advised.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—McKinley's Washington boomers are making all the capital possible to-day out of the record of the week, and the promise they find in it for the eventual success of McKinley as the candidate of the St. Louis Convention. They do not appear to be vexed at all by the suggestion made by Mr. Manley that McKinley, with less personal magnetism and popularity than Blaine, is following the old Blaine plan of claiming everything up to the time of the vote. Neither is there any distress manifested because Manley predicts that the history of many conventions will be repeated, and the Ohio man turned down with the longest list of delegates to start with. Until 455 votes shall have been cast for McKinley as the candidate, he cannot be sure that he will be nominated.

According to the newspaper that is making the most careful canvass for McKinley, he has 204 delegates to the 164 for all other candidates. But the 204 are made up by claiming a large number of delegates who are not instructed and who will reach the convention free to vote as they shall decide will be best for the whole party. Assuming that the number of delegates found for McKinley is not exaggerated when it is put at 204, it may be doubled during April, and yet will not be a majority of the convention. If the friends of McKinley whom Senator Chandler has introduced to public attention shall be as active and regardless of expense as Mr. Chandler intimates they will be, it is probable that out of the sixteen conventions set down for April the Ohio man will secure all the delegates accessible to the arguments to the use of which Mr. Chandler objects.

Gen. Grosvenor has protested so pointedly against the "mawkishness" of refraining from the use of money for "buttons" and other necessary campaign material that wherever there is a tendency to invest in the McKinley boom the opponents of that candidate will meet with competition which will be too heavy to be encountered successfully.

Some of the Reed men, impatient of the slow growth of his list of delegates, have been heard to regret some things about the management of Mr. Reed's case. These murmurs are like the comments made upon Mr. Reed since the adjournment of the last Congress. These camp grumblers say that the man for whom they are talking is no longer the Reed who presided over the Fifty-first Congress. The people had admired Reed for his dash, his reckless courage, his independence, his outspoken criticisms. Then came measures. Since he has been a Presidential candidate, say his admiring critics, he has appeared to lose courage, to be without opinions, to be dumb in all public controversies, and to be constantly on his good behavior. As that Reed is quite unlike the "Czar" of the Fifty-first Congress, the fear is expressed that the people will forget him as he was, and think of him as he has been since this Congress was opened with a colorless and curious speech, advocating that the Republican House distinguish itself by doing nothing. A do-nothing Reed is so unlike the businesslike Reed of six or eight years ago that he must be reintroduced to many Republicans to make them quite sure that the Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress and the Speaker of the Fifty-fourth Congress are the same man.

The Allison boom would have a hard time of it in Philadelphia without careful cultivation. Senator Allison was at the launch of the battleship Iowa yesterday, and was a conspicuous figure to those who occupied the platform under the bow of the big vessel as she lay in the ways before the launch. But he did not appear to be known to the vast crowd all about, clinging like masses of flies to all points commanding a view of the battleship. Even when he and Senator Gear stepped into the christening pulpit, and then stepped out again, when it was found to be too small to hold the ladies of the christening party and the gentlemen too, he was an unknown, and there was not so much as one little cheer of recognition for the placid and gray man, looking twenty years older than he did ten years ago.

The information given in THE TIMES a day or two ago that the Democratic State Convention in New-York would not be held until after the Republicans should have selected their candidates meets with the approval of men who believe that the later the conventions the better it will be for the Democrats. The plan indicated in THE TIMES, it is said, meets with the approval of Senator Hill, who believes that the Republicans of the State of New-York are making the Democratic campaign from day to day, without putting the Democrats to the trouble of doing anything for themselves.

There is nothing like concentration of sentiment upon any candidate suggested as the one to lead the Democrats. There is no longer any talk about Mr. Carlisle. The Olney boom seems to have been a wonder for a few days. Russell and Pattison are discussed with some interest, but there is a feeling among men who would take the most favorable view of the prospects of these men that neither will be the Democratic candidate.

Old observers of political developments admit their inability to forecast the outcome of the Democratic Convention. The wild prediction no longer is made that it will declare for free coinage. National Committeeman Sheridan of West Virginia, who has been many years in political life without being a politician or an office-holder, gives up the task of trying to see into the future, but he thinks the situation is one that should encourage the Democrats to hold conventions as late as possible, to be guided by conservative public opinion, and to permit the confidence that the pranks of the Republicans may turn the tide against them and bring out the Democrats who have been hiding in the brush since 1892.

TROTTERS' LONG VACATION.

Unusually Backward Season for the Harness Racers.

Not within recent memory has the season for driving been so backward as it is now. New-York and Brooklyn have more trotters and pacers with fast records than ever before, so that it is particularly exasperating for the roadmen of the metropolitan district to be so long debarred from enjoying a spin behind their fleet steppers.

The snow came so late that few of the regular brigade were prepared for sleighing, and the local fliers have had an unusually long vacation. Major S. T. Dickinson, who owns a number of trotters that have scored well down in the teens, such as Sally Simmons, 2:13¼; Rose Leaf, 2:14¼, and Cocoon, 2:15, is one of the prominent local fanciers who has not been out during the Winter. Many others who possess fliers with records have been obliged to let their grooms do the exercising, and are now waiting impatiently for the mud to disappear.

The lack of a suitable driveway has also had its effect in this city; but Brooklyn, with its spacious avenue from Prospect Park to Coney Island is much more favored. When the improvements are made on the Eastern Boulevard, which is to be widened, the City of Churches will have still greater facilities for speeding its fast horses. At the various public sales held at Madison Square Garden since last November the patronage from Brooklyn has been noticeably liberal, especially when an animal with a record has been under the hammer. New-Yorkers, while they have made some investments, are, in the main, waiting for the speedway to be finished, when there is sure to be a boom in light harness stock that has been developed and stood the test of public performance.

If the amateurs have fared badly, the trainers are even worse off. Hitherto it has been practicable to commence giving the harness racers good stiff exercise during the latter part of March, so that they are ready for work when the tracks can be used in April. The professional reinsmen at Fleetwood Park find themselves several weeks behind this year, and the present prospect is not particularly cheering. The old course at Morrisania gets a heavy Winter coat of manure every Fall, and this keeps the soil from washing down the heavy grades when the Spring rains come. As soon as the heavy storms are over the horses are permitted to jog over the soft footing, and the top dressing is thus worked in gradually. Just now everything is at a standstill there, and the grounds are practically deserted, except for the horses that are stabled on the hill.

The same thing is true of the Parkway track, at Gravesend, where there have never been more than one or two resident trainers. As soon as possible the excellent half-mile track will be put in order, and the applications already made by the trainers living along the Ocean Parkway indicate that the season will be a busy one. Parkville Farm, which is situated along the line of the same broad driveway, has a better training ground than is usually found at a breeding establishment. When John H. Shults purchased the property, in 1886, he had a mile course of the regulation oval shape laid out, and it has been kept in good condition ever since. W. W. Shuit, who has been in charge at Parkville Farm almost continuously for nine years, says that in all that time he has never seen the track or the roads near by in such a condition at this season as they now are. The Spring in that part of Long Island is usually an early one, and horses have gone miles below 2:30 over Mr. Shults's track long before those at Fleetwood have done the distance in 3:00.

E. R. Bowers, who has a public stable at the farm, found the weather so bad last week that he took the oats away from his pupils and came to town to await developments. Prior to that he had been riding from fifty to sixty miles every day, in order to keep his horses in exercise. Superintendent Shuit also finds it necessary to cover sixty miles or more every day with the well-bred youngsters that are being developed.

Though the final arrangements for the interclub wagon races between New-York and Brooklyn seem to have hung fire a little, it is expected that they will be made this week. The Parkway Driving Club, having assumed the initiative, can have no reason for holding back, and the Driving Club of New-York will take up the matter at the regular meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday. As the classes for the two cups that were virtually agreed upon are the 2:30 and 3:00, it seems advisable to make at least one event open to trotters with faster records. A free-for-all would be rather too open, but a 2:15 class or thereabouts should not lack for material.

There have been some misgivings about harness racing in Philadelphia this season, as the stringent anti-betting law passed last year interfered greatly with the sport in the Quaker City. The new management at Belmont Driving Park is not daunted by the situation, and intends to hold a meeting, in the regular circuit as usual. As the Grand Circuit will probably end at Fleetwood Park early in September, the old course at Narberth follows the metropolis, with a programme that extends over Sept. 7, 10, and 11. The premium list is fixed at $15,000, of which $8,500 is devoted to eight events, that will close April 27, for there are an equal number of trotting and pacing classes, the former ranging from 3:00 to 2:19, and the latter from 3:00 to 2:15.

Edward Odell, the lessee of Belmont Park, is a trainer and driver who came from the South about six years ago, and is well known through the Grand and Eastern Circuits. His associate, J. M. Bishop, is a veterinary dentist, who has been a resident of this city and Brooklyn for the past twenty years, and is a familiar figure at both running and trotting tracks in this section. As the appearance of the sensational performers never fails to draw a crowd in Philadelphia, a special race, probably for two or more of the crack trotters, will be the feature of the September meeting at Belmont Park. There is a very strong driving club with headquarters at this course, and contests confined to horses owned by members will take place throughout the season.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William H. Starbuck.

William H. Starbuck, the well-known financier, died at his residence, 8 East Sixty-fourth Street, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Although Mr. Starbuck had been ailing for some time with heart trouble, his death was unexpected.

Mr. Starbuck was sixty-one years old, and started in life as a clerk in Boston in 1851. He came to New-York in 1854, and, in connection with J. Nelson Tappan, formerly City Chamberlain, established the firm of Starbuck & Tappan, commission merchants. He started in business for himself in 1862, and became a large ship owner. In 1879 he became associated with Henry Villard in connection with the Oregon Navigation and Railway Company, and became actively engaged with Mr. Villard in the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

He was made President of the Housatonic Railroad in 1888, which position he held until 1892, at which time he was also a Director in the New-York and New-England Railroad. In that year he took the Oregon Improvement Company out of a receiver's hands, and became its President, which position he held until last June, when he retired from active business life. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral will take place from his late residence Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

—George W. Jacobs of Elizabeth, N. J., who for many years was a diamond broker in New-York, died yesterday. He was about seventy-five years old. His place of business in New-York was on old Chatham Street. He retired several years ago. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and a son.

—Benjamin Marsh, who had been a jeweler in Albany for many years, died Saturday. He was born in Palatine Bridge, Feb. 10, 1817. He had lived in Albany since 1888.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—CLARENDON—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont.

—BUCKINGHAM—Congressman Richard Cutts Shannon.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse.

—EMPIRE—William O. Blanding of Providence and A. Moore Berry of St. Louis.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John Sherman of Ohio, and Lieut. Col. Nugent of Dublin.

—HOLLAND—Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, and Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of Boston.

—WALDORF—Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, and Prof. William Pepper of Philadelphia.

—BRUNSWICK—William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and Isaac McCombe of Troy.

MUST BE TEMPTATION

THE REV. DR. ABBOTT ON "REDEMPTION, NOT RESTORATION."

"Man Developing from a Lower Animal"—"We Are Better Able to Make a System of Theology Now than When the Westminster Profession Was Made, and a Better Creed than When the Nicene Creed Was Formulated."

The growing interest in the series of sermons on "The Theology of an Evolutionist," which is being preached by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, was well shown last night by the congregation which fairly tested the seating capacity of Plymouth Church.

"Redemption, Not Restoration," was the title of this, the fourth sermon in the series.

The preacher showed that evolution can recognize no such state as restoration. It can recognize a time of standing still, which it calls arrested development, as well as a temporary backsliding, which it knows as degeneracy; but evolution, recognizing as it does a man's gradual development from an animal condition, cannot and does not believe in his restoration to a state from which he never fell.

To show that the Christian can consistently agree with the theory of evolution in this respect, and, moreover, that the Bible itself teaches redemption, not restoration, was the point of Dr. Abbott's sermon.

The text was taken from Mark, iv., 26, 27: "And he said, So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how."

"John Fiske has somewhere described the doctrine of evolution as God's way of doing things," said Dr. Abbott. "In this course of sermons on 'The Theology of an Evolutionist,' I have attempted to show you that one may be a perfect believer in God as the Creator of the universe, and yet believe that God's way is the way of evolution. In the second sermon I tried to show you that a man may believe in sin, in its reality and terribleness, and yet not believe that sin came into the world through Adam's fall in Eden; that he may believe in the terrible reality of sin, and yet believe that man was created by an evolutionary process; that he has been brought to his present condition stage by stage and step by step, and that God's way of making character is the way of evolution. In my third sermon I tried to show you that a man may believe in inspiration and revelation, and also that God's way of making the Bible was the way of evolution, and that the Bible itself is a growth.

"To-night," continued Dr. Abbott after a pause, "I am to speak on redemption, and to try to show you that one may believe in redemption through and in and by Christ Jesus, and believe that God's way of redeeming the world is the evolutionary way.

"You will already have caught the significance of the text. The nature of redemption is the kingdom of God in the individual, as in society. The kingdom of God is a growth.

"In other words, the laws of the spiritual growth are like the laws of the vegetable kingdom. So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground. The vegetable grows from the seed in successive stages. The kingdom of God is a growth from a seed, and its laws are analogous to the laws of the vegetable kingdom.

"What is redemption?" the preacher asked. "It has come to be a theological word, which, in its origin, it was not. It is a figure. All theological words are figures.

"Redemption is a word derived from captivity. A man is captured by brigands and carried off into the mountains, and his friends must raise a sum of money to ransom or redeem the captive, so that he may return to his home and friends.

"He has been bought with a price and redeemed. This figure is taken by the Bible to show the process of God. God redeems the human race.

"As for the fact that this redemption is bought with a price," Dr. Abbott said here in parentheses, "I shall speak on that in my sermon on 'The Vicarious Sacrifice.'

"The point whether the payment of a price is consistent with evolution, I will consider and try to elucidate at that time. At present I must pass it entirely.

"Let us to-night, then, consider the evolutionary conception of the Redemption. In the evolutionary conception of life as a growth is there anything to which this figure may legitimately and properly be applied? It must be borne in mind that the Bible is not a scientific book, but one written by poets and with the poet's conception and imagination.

"If we look a little further we shall find that redemption is of three sorts. There are three kinds of Uganda prisoners whom we are redeemed. There is redemption from (a) the flesh, (b) our iniquities, and (c) the hands of our enemies. Is there anything in evolution which justifies this figure of redemption from the body, from iniquity, and from our enemies?

"I must recall once more the scientific definition of evolution—a regular and orderly process from a lower to a higher stage by resident forces.

"First, then, it believes that man is emerging from an animal condition. He is in the body because the body is the animal out of which he has to be eventually developed.

"The animal still clings to him, and is a help, as well as a hindrance. It is a help to his spiritual development, because a man can only grow stronger by subduing. He can only acquire courage by mastering timidity.

"There must be temptation as well as the moral nature, otherwise the moral nature could not be developed.

"First of all, then, man is developing from a lower animal condition, and is in bondage to his body. He is like the butterfly, emerging from the chrysalis, the seed from its husk, the bird from its egg.

"The seed is in captivity to the ground, and must break its prison house; the butterfly to the chrysalis, and the bird to the egg; these, too, must break their prison houses.

"Not until this has happened and man has broken away from the animal, is he a true man. Says St. Paul: 'Who shall deliver me from this body of death?' and he sings his praise to Christ the Deliverer or Redeemer.

"The figure of redemption is drawn from ancient times when a man was chained to the soldier. Man is chained to his own fleshly nature. He is tied to a corpse. The only way he can be redeemed is by a power within himself. Not by asceticism, not by less passion, not by less temptation—but by a stronger nature, by something from within, not by something from without.

"The bird must break its own way out of the shell and the seed must push its own way through the soil. If you break the shell from without before the bird is ready you will get a dead bird.

"We have inherited our transgressions, and have bound ourselves round about in bondage, and must be redeemed from them and set free—free by the power that is within ourselves.

"We always are trying to take short cuts, and we never succeed. We think that if we can take temptation away we shall become better. But by confronting temptation do we alone become stronger.

"By resistance we gain strength. It is not by taking away the bonds, it is by giving strength to the man, so that he may break the bonds, that he is released.

"Every man must wait till he has acquired the strength within himself. God gives us strength to break the bonds. He does not set free this man caught by the brigands and leave him in the mountains to be caught again; but he puts into his hands the musket, and says, 'Fight your way to liberty!'

"The revolutionary conception of redemption differs from the old theology. The old theology regarded redemption as something done for a man without, the new theology regards it as something done for a man within. One is objective, the other subjective.

"Now, as to redemption from the hands of our enemies—for we are in an enemy's country. That which binds us is not merely the animal, but our companions and the life that is round about us. How are we to be redeemed from these? Is there any redemption? Does any one doubt that there is? How shall the city and the State become redeemed?

"To use a simple and practical analogy, How shall New-York be redeemed from Tammany Hall and Brooklyn from a ring? How shall the State be redeemed from machine rule and the Nation from corruption? Can any foreign forces do it? Can a Czar, a King, or an Emperor accomplish it?

"It is only by a power working within that this can be effected. If Brooklyn and New-York cannot redeem themselves from corrupt politicians, then their fate is sealed.

In the very nature of the case, it is manhood that is wanted, and manhood is not developed by striking the chains from men's wrists and leaving them to be bound again as before.

"Reform must come from within outward, and not from without inward. No transaction wrought in heaven will redeem a race or an individual. It must be wrought in the soul of man. The sun never can bring the seed to growth unless its rays come to the earth and put life into the seed.

"The redemptive force is within. It is God in the individual soul, strengthening the will, making the man a man, and only as this is done can the man be redeemed.

"The second element in the doctrine of evolution is that it is a development from a lower to a higher stage—evolution does not believe in going backward. Its face is always toward the future. It does know a condition of arrested development, as well as a falling back, or a state or degeneracy, but evolution does not believe in restoration.

"Evolution does not believe in restoration. To some extent, at least, the old theology has conceived redemption as restoration. Man sinned and fell. Redemption is his recovery and putting back to the condition from which he fell. This cannot be reconciled with evolution. That man fell and had to be put back is not evolution.

"Nor can you reconcile this with the Bible. From cover to cover in the Bible I can find no suggestion that man is to be put back again in Eden. He is always marching to the front and going on to something higher and nobler than before."

At considerable length, Dr. Abbott proceeded to show that from Abraham and Moses down to David and St. Paul and Christ himself, man was never "turned round to look backward, but was ever pointed to a newer and larger kingdom to come."

"The redemption of evolution and the redemption of the Bible," the speaker continued, with great earnestness, "agree. They do not propose to restore the past, but to push forward to the future. This is true with respect to all organic development. We cannot go back. It is futile for Carlyle and Ruskin to lament the days of pugilism and ask us to go back to hero worship.

"Out of the past a better present has been evolved. We cannot go back to Jeffersonian democracy nor to Hamiltonian conservatism. If they were here to-day they would not be the Hamilton and Jefferson they were then.

"The future has more for this country than the past ever had, and the Nation must put its face to the future.

"God has been keeping his children at school for eighteen centuries, and they ought to know more than they did in the Bible days. We are better able to make a system of theology now than when the Westminster Profession was made, and a better creed than when the Nicene Creed was formulated.

"The Church is to go forward. Men wring their hands and lament the child-like faith of the past, but we ought to wish, for a manhood faith for the future. We should be more devout because of Robert Ingersoll; not that I think he is an educator in devotion, but because the shaken faith should be stronger than the unshaken.

"Even agnosticism outside the Church is far better than that idolatry which was within the Church in the earlier centuries.

"So we are moving forward, not organically only, but socially, intellectually and spiritually.

"Progress is not toward innocence; it is lost, and cannot be recovered. Progress is from innocence, through temptation, to virtue. I do not say that sin is a help to virtue. It is an obstacle. But no man can attain virtue without temptation. The struggle is essential to the victory, and the victory lies in the future.

"Out of the condition of innocence, when we had not sinned, because we had not done anything, we are carried by successive stages forward—if we are true to ourselves and to the manhood which masters temptation and is strong above it.

"What is true of the individual is true of the race. The passage of life is from innocence, through temptation, to virtue, and every virtue acquired is only preliminary to a new battle to be inaugurated.

"Redemption is the making the enemies themselves the instruments of redemption. Conquerors, but that is not all—more than conquerors. For you and me this is our aim, this our possibility.

"It is in ourselves to make the very temptations that assail us the instruments of our manhood. It is to take the very cohorts of evil, train them behind us, and by temptation conquer the virtue that is immeasurably sublimer than innocence."

Next Sunday Dr. Abbott will deliver the fifth sermon in this series, entitled "Evolution and Immortality."

BIG FIRE IN WESTON, WEST VA.

Greater Part of Business Section Destroyed—Loss, $500,000.

WESTON, West Va., March 29.—Fire, which started in the Commercial Hotel here last night, burned itself out shortly after daylight to-day, having destroyed nearly the entire business portion of the town. Among the large buildings burned are the Commercial and Central Hotels, Post Office, Kitson's Block, Dawson Building, Griffin's flour mills, Opera House, Post's drug store and building, Locke's shoe house and handsome residence adjoining, O'Hara Building, and Dyer's saloon. Besides these there was a large number of small buildings, including three general stores, two groceries, and two saloons.

The loss is about $500,000, about 25 per cent. of which is covered by insurance.

The State Asylum for Insane was at no time in serious danger, but the inmates, who did not know this, were frantic, and the scene there during the conflagration was terrible and will probably result in many deaths from overexcitement.

PREPARING FOR COMMENCEMENT.

Rochester Theological Seminary Exercises—Committees.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 29.—It is announced that the annual commencement exercises of the Rochester Theological Seminary will take place from May 10 to 14 inclusive. The following is the programme: Sunday evening, May 10, sermon before the Judson Society of Missionary Inquiry by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers of Brooklyn; Tuesday, evening, May 12, oration before the Robinson Rhetorical Society by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of New-York; Wednesday morning, May 13, theological conference on "Our Lord's Claims Concerning Himself," with addresses by Prof. Benjamin O. True of the Seminary Faculty, the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone of Brooklyn, and the Rev. James M. Bruce of New-York; Wednesday afternoon, annual oration before the alumni by the Rev. John H. Mason, '77, of New-Haven, Conn; Wednesday evening

CANNOT CHOOSE A COURSE

DEAD-LOCK BETWEEN THE FOUR COLLEGES AS TO THEIR REGATTA.

Columbia and Cornell Favor Poughkeepsie and University of Pennsylvania and Harvard Want to Go to Saratoga—The Crimson's Crew Manager Believes in Rowing over Smooth Water—Disadvantages of the Saratoga Lake Course.

The dead-lock between Columbia and Cornell on the one hand, and Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, over the location of the proposed rowing regatta between the crews of those colleges, seems now no nearer to a settlement than it did a couple of weeks ago, when representatives of the crews met here, and tried to decide whether they should row at Saratoga or Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Richards, representing Columbia, and Prof. White, representing Cornell, favored the Poughkeepsie course, while Mr. Mumford, who represents Harvard, in the absence of Mr. Watson in England, and Mr. Reath of the Pennsylvania Boating Committee, were in favor of Saratoga. That is the standing of the gentlemen at the present time, and there does not seem to be much chance of a change when the committee meets again, on Saturday evening next.

The opposition to Poughkeepsie seems to come mainly from Harvard, whose representative knows absolutely nothing of the advantage of the course, but who is in favor of a race over a body of still water. As the Springfield course—which was the original choice of the Harvard people—is out of the question, Mumford has declared for Saratoga, and, with the usual Harvard style in such matters, has said, in effect: "You must do as Harvard says, or there will be no race." This is, however, merely a matter of bluff, for the Harvard men are anxious to have a race, and the undergraduates, as a whole, do not care where it is rowed, so long as they can have a contest in which they think their crew will have a chance to win.

An attempt has been made to try and secure some authorization from the Secretary of the Treasury for the keeping clear of the Hudson River on the day set for the race, and there was even talk of trying to secure the passage of some act through Congress which would give the necessary authority to have the river kept free of vessels on June 26, the day set for the regatta. This action was taken because the representative of Pennsylvania was willing to vote for Poughkeepsie, in case some guarantee could be had against the interference of vessels with the shells of the racers. They did not wish a repetition of the experience of a year ago, when their shell was swamped through the pig-headedness of the Captain of the tug that had the Governor of the State aboard. He had an idea tha the crowd went up to Poughkeepsie to see Gov. Morton, instead of the race between the college crews, and caused all the trouble and feeling against the course because of that belief.

Saratoga's shrewd representatives have harped on that incident to the best of their ability ever since there was a suggestion that the regatta might possibly be rowed over the pond that they call Saratoga Lake. Mr. Mumford's experience as an oarsman does not go back far enough to remember the trouble that the crews had on that course away back in the seventies, and so he seems to think it would be a model course for a race. Some old Harvard oarsmen could tell him differently.

The great point in favor of the Poughkeepsie course has been its ready accessibility to the great body of students of all the colleges interested on the very day of the race, and the grand opportunity which it affords for a sight of the contest. In this respect it has no equal in America. That the course will be kept clear is guaranteed in so far as it can be by the owners of the various transportation lines, which have all agreed to keep their flotillas away from the course on the days set for the two races. They did it a year ago, and even the Cornell boys, who had the ill luck to have their boat swamped on the day of the race, think the course far preferable to any that can be had on a lake. They should know about this matter better than the Harvard boys, as they do all their practicing on dead water, and would naturally be looked to as the most enthusiastic advocates of the Saratoga course if it be all that the Harvard men claim for it. Yet they are in favor of Poughkeepsie.

Saratoga offers no opportunity whatever to those who wish to see the race. The lake is about five miles from the village. The Fitchburg Road has a track over which visitors can be taken to the shores of the lake. But when the people get there, they will find no chance to see the struggle. From points of vantage on the bluffs along the sides of the lake they will be able to see the finish, and, if the weather is clear, they may be able to see the last half or three-quarters of a mile of the struggle. But that is all.

Saratoga advocates acknowledge that they have nothing to offer to the general public except superb hotel accommodations. They offset this with the remark: "What is the race for, any way? If it is to let a great crowd of people see it, we have no chance against Poughkeepsie. If it is for the purpose of having a test of skill between the crews, then there is no course the equal to ours. Which do the crews want—a good race between themselves, or a spectacular exhibition for the public?"

What the great body of collegians want is both a race and a chance to see it. Irrespective of college affiliation, they favor the Poughkeepsie course, if the sentiment expressed at the University Club, the Union Athletic Club, and other places where the alumni gather may be taken as a voicing of the general sentiment of the graduates. There is hardly a man who has seen the two courses but is strongly in favor of the Poughkeepsie course. As these are the men who furnish the sinews of war for the maintenance of the boating associations of the several colleges, their wishes in the matter should count for something.

The fact that the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is in favor of the Saratoga course counts but little. They have not yet rowed before a big crowd of spectators. Then, too, their races are all at short distances, with a turn, and such a race as a four-mile straightaway race has never been rowed over the course. Speaking of Saratoga Lake, an old oarsman said: "It is claimed that a course of this length can be safely laid out over the swamps which make up a great part of the lake, but there is danger in such a course, for the finish line is in very shoal water and dangerously near the shore. There is, I believe, far more danger of accident to the shells of the oarsmen in case of a close finish over the Saratoga course than at either New-London or Poughkeepsie, with their much-talked-about crowd of excursion steamers, because the finish is not more than 100 yards from the shore at the foot of a hill on which stands the Lake House. The water for some distance out from the shore is filled with grass, to which the eel grass at New-London is as nothing as an oar catcher, and, unless the coxswains are very expert, there is the great danger of collision when the crowd that follows the end of a college contest comes."

Mr. Reath, who represents Pennsylvania on the Regatta Committee, is understood to be willing to vote for Poughkeepsie, rather than have all the plans for the regatta upset, if he can have any sort of assurance that the course will be kept clear this year. If the Poughkeepsie committee can give this, and it is understood that it has been practically assured, then there is a chance that a decision will be in favor of the Poughkeepsie course. Such a decision would certainly please the majority of the alumni of the colleges. The Poughkeepsie committee, if it is smart, will place before the Regatta Committee at its meeting next Saturday the disadvantages of the Saratoga course as viewed by the general public, as well as the advantages of its own course.

WANT A WINNING STROKE.

Harvard Men Hoping Watson Will Bring One Back from England.

BOSTON, March 29.—Now that the Oxford-Cambridge race has been rowed and won, interest here in matters aquatic centres in the future movements of Robert C. Watson, the head coach of the Harvard crew, who went abroad to study the stroke of the crews over there for the benefit of the Harvard oarsmen.

During the absence of the man from which Harvard expected so much the crew has been in charge of George Mumford, a veteran oarsman and a good one. What has been done in Mr. Watson's absence has pretty well convinced close observers of affairs at the university that on his return Mr. Watson will not be so much of a power in rowing matters as he has been in the past. It is an open secret that there is not any more confidence placed in Watson than there should be. His vaunted stroke and methods proved a disastrous failure at New-London last year. So since his absence abroad his methods have been departed from very considerably, as Mumford is a man of ideas, and one who has opinions of his own about the proper way in which to win boat races.

Mumford has dared to materially change the stroke, and substitute one that is modeled more on the English style. He has not seemed to care if some of the critics have said that he has put into use some of the "Bob" Cook methods, and, as usual, the suggestion that the great Yale coach has been copied in any way has had about the same effect here that shaking a red flag has on a bull. Mumford has set his men to work to get all there is in them out, and with the correct idea of having them put all the force they have in their arms and legs and bodies into the water from the instant the blade of the oar touches it until it leaves it. To that end the stroke has been lengthened, and the men have been taught that they will be expected to let form go to the dogs until they are able to get a stroke that will send the shell shooting through the water at the highest possible rate of speed. They have been especially coached as to the necessity of getting a strong leg drive, and will let form come as a finishing touch, instead of wasting precious time acquiring a poetry of motion in their shell that will satisfy the demands of the young men who write about aquatics for the daily papers.

Making these radical changes has of course brought down on Mumford a lot of criticism and there is already a faction at the university that is calling aloud for "Foxy" Bancroft, in whom every Harvard man seems to have such perfect confidence as the Yale men show toward "Bob" Cook. But Bancroft will not take a hand in the coaching this year, and the call for him is nonsensical, as he has repeatedly stated that he would have nothing to do with rowing matters until he could take supreme control of affairs as Cook does at Yale.

The chances are that Mumford will therefore be actually at the head of affairs even after Watson's return. It is an open secret that Watson's visit to England was suggested as an easy way of letting him down while a more modern method of rowing was drilled into the candidates for the crew. When he returns he will find the candidates fairly well versed in the fundamental principles of a stroke that is as much like the English stroke as Mumford knows how to get it.

Watson will retain his place as head coach under the contract he has with the college, but he will probably be advised to base all he has to teach the crew on what Mumford has already taught them. It is hoped that he will come back here impressed with the value of the English stroke as he has seen it rowed, and will drop his old notions, admit the uselessness of some of his methods, and try to get the men into shape to win a race. If he can do this, Watson will be the biggest man at Cambridge, and he can have anything that he wants from his Alma Mater.

The Harvard boys are getting thoroughly tired of their constant defeats, and as one of the old graduates, and a good oarsman in his day, put it, "We want a stroke that will win, and if the Cook stroke is the only one that will do the trick, by all means let us adopt that stroke and smother our chagrin at having to borrow from our old rivals. When we get that stroke, then let's go for Yale, and never rest until we wipe out that long string of defeats.

"If Watson will bring back a winning stroke we will all bow down to him, and make him Czar of the Charles River. If he can't do it, let's get Bancroft, no matter what we have to pay him, and if President Eliot stands in his way, we will fire him and get a new President. Mumford is doing all right now, and the men have confidence in him. He seems to have the right idea as to the stroke, and he will play no favorites, and that is the sort of man we want. Watson must get down to the methods of 1896, and if he doesn't, we might just as well throw up the sponge. We want more rowing and less theorizing, and we must have it."

WORK OF COLUMBIA'S CREWS.

Fair Work Accomplished in Spite of a Few Set-Backs.

The last week has been somewhat disastrous for the Columbia 'Varsity crew. Campbell, who has been rowing quite regularly at No. 2, has been called away to Chicago by his father, and it is not known exactly how long he will be compelled to be absent. Barclay, last year's freshman stroke, who has occupied the position of substitute since the men have been on the water, was stricken down with measles on Wednesday afternoon. To cap the climax of these disasters, MacDonald, considered by many to be the most promising of the new oarsmen, fell ill about the middle of the week.

Notwithstanding these unfortunate circumstances, the eight has been doing very fair work. Hobdy, who pulled such a sturdy oar at No. 4 in last year's victorious boat, has been rowing with his fellows for three or four days at No. 5. He is a very powerful oarsman, and manages almost to offset the poor pulling of the substitutes now rowing with the crew. Up to this time he has been prevented by his studies from occupying a seat, but now he expects to get at the oars very nearly every afternoon. For the past couple of days the boat has been made up as follows:

Stroke, H. E. Pierrepont	159
No. 7, Longacre	172
No. 6, Carter	194
No. 5, Hobdy	167
No. 4, Prentice	179
No. 3, MacDonald	178
No. 2, McLoud	155
Bow, Presspich	157

The others training are: Shoup, 158; Irving, 163.

At stroke Pierrepont is maintaining the high standard he always characteristic of his work. There seems to be absolutely no doubt that he will hold this same position on the day of the race. He pulls a swift, strong, yet natural, stroke, and is quick to perceive just what the gait ought to be. Longacre, last year's freshman phenomenon, who did so well in the Varsity race, is rowing very evenly behind Pierrepont. His oar next June promises to be more powerful even than it was last year. He has gained five pounds of solid beef since the training began.

Carter would at once be claimed far too heavy for the crew he is rowing with by critics. His strength, however, balances his weight. He has not gone up a pound during the past two months. Many experts considered him last year next to "Ham" Fish, to be the most finished oar in the eight. At No. 5, Hobdy felt a little strange at first, but he has now settled down to his position, and is pulling very well, considering that he has not had the advantage of the indoor training.

"Capt. Prentice, at No. 4," remarked an English expert the other day, "has improved his form greatly. I think now that he is really the cleanest and most finished of the crew in his blade work, and his mighty leg drive." Capt. "Jack" has devoted the greatest part of his time to the crew since the first of the year, and he has gained thereby the reputation of being one of the most faithful oarsmen ever at Columbia. Walter B. Peet accredits him this reputation.

At No. 3 is the "sub" MacDonald, who is absolutely green at the oars. McLoud at No. 2 is improving slowly in his general work, but whether or not he can hold his position against Campbell when he returns, and the other candidates, is very doubtful at the present writing. He is not sliding as well as might be expected, but, being a veteran, will soon be all right.

Coach Putnam keeps the men busy on the Harlem for about an hour every afternoon. After having rowed over the course the candidate all run from the boathouse, at One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Street, to their training quarters, at the Macy villa, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The sewer-gas danger has been entirely abated, and the men are now permanently quartered.

The freshmen are gradually picking up, and are displaying a great amount of snap and ginger for their first week on the water. The first boat rowed last week as follows:

Stroke, Bigelow	162
No, 7, Elmer, Temporary Captain	161
No. 6, Oddie	168
No. 5, Waterman	147
No. 4, Tilt	151
No. 3, Chase	153
No. 2, Van Wagenen	165
Bow, Henderson	150

The financial department of the university has voted $600 toward the maintenance of the crew.

STEPHANIE WON TIME ALLOWANCE.

Small Yachts Crowded Up on the Big Fellows in the Races Off Nice.

NICE, March 29.—There were twenty-three starters in the yacht race here to-day for the Prix de Honneur. Among the large yachts the Britannia was the only absentee. The reason she did not start was that to-day was the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Albany, and her owner, the Prince of Wales, attended the services that were held at Cannes in memory of his brother. There was a strong breeze in the morning, and when the yachts started they were under reefed mainsails and working topsails. The race promised to be an excellent one, but the wind did not hold, and before the first round was finished it had lost so much of its weight that reefs were shaken out and club topsails set.

The Ailsa crossed the starting line four minutes ahead of the Satanita, and continued to gain slowly throughout the first round, at the end of which she was eight minutes in the lead. The wind then became fluky, and the twenty-raters Stephanie and Samphire began to crawl up on the big cutters. The Ailsa crossed the line first, and was followed by the Satanita, Stephanie, and Samphire. The Stephanie was awarded the race on time allowance. The Ailsa was second, and the Samphire was third.

Last of the Indoor Games.

Reports at the respective headquarters of Company A and the Cathedral Athletic Club indicate that matters are booming for their joint games in the armory on Easter Wednesday, April 8. Entries are coming in at a most encouraging rate. The athletes from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and the minor colleges, and all the winners of the events at the interscholastic games held at Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening are taking advantage of the fact that these games will mark the close of the indoor season in New-York City. The prizes, handsome gold and silver Bunting case Waltham watches, are now on exhibition at Bidwell, Spalding & Co.'s, Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, and at A. G. Spalding & Co.'s, Nassau Street. Entries will close on March 31, and will be received at the armory or at the Cathedral Club, 144 East Fifty-fifth Street, until 10:30 o'clock P. M.

BAD WEATHER FOR HORSES

TRAINERS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO WORK THE THOROUGHBREDS.

None of the Racers Has Yet Been Given Hard Work Owing to the Abominable Weather—Conditioning Will Be Begun in About Ten Days—Racing Season to be Begun at Washington in Two Weeks.

Racing in the East will begin two weeks from next Saturday with the opening of the Spring meeting of the Washington Jockey Club. It will be about a month later that the season will open in this immediate vicinity, at the beautiful course of the Westchester Racing Association, with the Metropolitan Handicap as the chief event of the early season.

There is anything but a brilliant outlook for the opening of the Washington Jockey Club under its new management, because, owing to the long-continued spell of bad weather, trainers have not been able to do anything in the way of training their charges as yet. Some of them had begun fairly hard work when the recent snowstorm and wholly unseasonable weather came to put the horses back to where they had been a month ago. Snow and mud are too treacherous to allow a valuable racer to run about in, and no amount of shed work will ever fit a horse for racing.

Trainers hope that the coming week will see the end of the Winter and weather that has delayed their work. If there is a change for the better the latter part of the week will see some of the horses being given something like healthy exercise to reduce their flesh and get them down to racing weight. So far, there has been no training done at any of the tracks, and all the trainers could do was to sit about and speculate on the chances for the future, and try to keep their charges in good health. Colds have been very prevalent among the horses at nearly all of the tracks in this immediate vicinity, but there have fortunately been no very serious cases of lung troubles among the racehorses that are of any account.

Henry of Navarre, Clifford, Requital, Handspring, Ben Brush, One I Love, Hastings, Dorian, and others that are expected to be among the sensational performers of the coming season have all wintered well, and the various trainers having them in charge think that they will all come to the post when the season opens in May in good condition. None of them has as yet had what might be called a good warming-up gallop, and they will not have before next week. Then, if the weather favors, the trainers will begin to push their charges, and the chances are that they will be so urged that, unless they are in the very best of condition, some one or more of them will be, for a time at least, put on the list of horses forced into retirement.

As to the two-year-olds that will make their début on the turf this year, nothing at all is known except the little that was shown by the trials last Fall. As a rule, those trials amount to but very little in showing what the colt will develop into when he is asked to get over a distance of ground. A youngster may be a "world beater" in his trials at two and three furlongs and make time that is phenomenally fast, and yet turn out a very worthless piece of property when he is asked to go five and six furlongs in the Spring.

There are plenty of stories floating about where horsemen congregate, and if the yarns are to be believed there will be a surprising crop of first-class horses this year. But gossip about the youngsters is almost invariably wrong. Therefore, the reports about the marvelous colts and fillies that are owned by the Messrs. Keene, the Messrs. Thompson of the Brookdale stud, David Gideon, Philip J. Dwyer, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and some others may be taken with very considerable allowance at this time of the year. Not one of the youngsters has yet had a trial that at all shows the metal of which he is made.

There has been less heard about the Belmont youngsters this year than is the case usually, which may perhaps be due to the fact that John Hyland, who has charge of the string, is a man who is less given to talk than almost any of the army of trainers. But for that fact it would be fair to presume that the silence is suspicious, and that the Blemton Stable will turn out a number of good ones. It has, however, been noticed that when a lot of the owners get together, and two-year-olds are spoken of, Mr. August Belmont hears all that is said, and then goes away with a very self-satisfied air, as if he thought he could tell a few things about two-year-olds if he cared to do so. It would be very satisfactory to the mass of racegoers if he should turn out a string that would place him at the head of the winning horse owners this year, for every lover of the sport knows that but for him the chances are that we should now have no racing at all. He deserves success, and every horse owner would be glad to see him win it.

Washington people are not at all discouraged with the outlook for the opening of their meeting, as they believe that with the horses already at the track and with those that are trained near there and that will come on from the West, they will have horses enough to insure good fields and good sport. The reorganized club has gone to work bravely, has reconstructed the track, and put all the buildings in good condition, and built a new clubhouse, known as the ladies' clubhouse, and has prepared for a revival of the sport on the same lines that used to characterize it when every one who was any one in the life of the capital took in the racing as a part of the social duties. Society has certainly become interested in the sport there as it has not been in years, thanks to the work done by S. S. Howland and his associates in the management.

As has been the case at all the successful meetings at Washington, steeplechasing and hurdling will play an important part at the meetings there, the new track has been laid out under the direction of Superintendent Gorman of the Westchester track and some very good chases are expected with gentlemen riders in the saddle. Time was when the young men of the foreign legations used to take an active part in the sport, and it is hoped that that sort of thing may be revived under the new management, which will try and place the sport on a higher level than ever before at the capital.

There had been talk of an early Spring meeting at the track of the Queens County Jockey Club, at Aqueduct, but this has been abandoned, as the club will have a lot of work to do to put its grounds in shape for a Summer meeting, dates for which have been allotted the club. A new grand stand is to be erected and the track is to be widened, all of which will prevent any Spring racing there. The reorganization of the Brighton Beach Racing Association and the necessity for the erection of a new stand there makes that track unavailable for early racing also, so that the meeting at Morris Park will be the first of the year in this immediate vicinity.

Marcus Daly's string of racers, in charge of Matt Byrnes, will be at the Sheepshead Bay track this week, and it is expected that there will be several additions from the West to the stables there before the week is over. The track there as well as at Gravesend and at Westchester is harrowed and ready for the horses as soon as the trainers can begin work over them. If all goes well, within ten days things will be very lively in the morning at all of these places, and then people can begin to talk intelligently about the candidates for the big handicaps. At present every one is in the dark about them as much as they are about the two-year-olds.

RIDING TO MUSIC.

Fancy Costumes and Novel Equestrian Events at Hexamer's Academy.

An enjoyable entertainment of equestrian and other events was given in the ring of Hexamer's Riding Academy, in Hoboken, Saturday evening. The twenty-five participants were patrons of the academy, and wore costumes representing various vocations and characters well known in history and fiction. A music ride was the first number on the programme, the figures being ridden by twelve couples of ladies and gentlemen, who were mounted on fine Kentucky horses. Next came a boxing match on the tanbark between two small-sized boys, who gave an amusing exhibition of the art of self-defense. Afterward there were some tandem manoeuvres executed by two ladies and two gentlemen, who guided their teams through several graceful movements.

A burlesque performance by Mr. Raffaer of Sandow's feats of strength followed, after which there was an equestrian quadrille performed by eight gentlemen, of whom four were dressed in the new woman costume and the others represented "chappies." The concluding event was a general music ride.

Among those who participated in the entertainment were Miss Anna Loenherz, Miss Delevie, Miss Baumann, Miss Martha Kuempel, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Fergueson, T. C. Mertz, George Dinkel, Charles Raabe, Arthur Schwarzenbach, A. P. Hexamer, Max Stein, A. J. Volk, Robert Koch, Hermann Raub, Edward Mehle, Otto Dellevie, and F. Greyer.

MR. BROKAW WON THE CUP.

Amateurs' Enjoyable Shoot at the Lakewood Country Club.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 29.—The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood provided excellent sport yesterday for the crack wing shots who gathered at its new traps to compete for a handsome silver cup valued at $100 and presented by President George Gould and Dwight M. Harris.

Among those who watched the shooting were D. T. L. Robinson, Samuel S. Taylor, W. R. H. Martin, L. Trowbridge Martin, the Hon. C. R. Fagan, Howard Willetts, F. J. Harris, N. B. Coles, Mrs. E. Hoyt, Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene N. Howell, Miss M. Graham, and Augustus R. Fisk.

The morning events consisted of three sweepstakes and the competition for the cup. The first sweepstakes was at five birds, $5 entrance; the second at five birds, $5 entrance, a miss to count out, and the third was similar to the first. The scratch men shot from the 30-yard mark. The cup match was at twenty birds, all shooting at common distance, 30 yards. However, those whose handicap was 27 yards and forward received three misses as no birds, and those who shot from the 28-yard mark received one miss as no bird. In all events, except for the cup, 70 per cent. of the money went to the winner, 20 per cent. to the second man, and 10 per cent. to the club. Mr. Alfred F. Camacho was referee.

The participants were W. Gould Brokaw of the Carteret, Larchmont, and Tuxedo Gun Clubs, F. Patterson, Edward Hoyt, George Hoyt, Theodore Hoyt, E. R. Ladew of the Carteret and Larchmont Clubs, Dr. C. L. Lindley, Dwight M. Harris, and E. W. Glaenzer. The results follow:

SWEEPSTAKES.

					Yards	
					Rise.	Killed.
D. M. Harris	2	1	1	1 0	27	4
F. Patterson	2	2	2	2 2	30	5
W. Gould Brokaw	2	2	2	2 0 ..	30	3
George S. Hoyt	2	2	2	2 2	27	5
Edward Hoyt	1	0	0	.. ..	26	1
E. R. Ladew	1	2	0	.. ..	28	2
Theodore Hoyt	2	0	1	2 ..	26	3
Dr. C. L. Lindley	2	2	2	2 0	26	4

Mr. Patterson and Mr. George Hoyt divided the stakes.

SECOND SWEEPSTAKES.

					Rise.	Killed.
D. M. Harris	1	2	0	0	27	2
F. Patterson	0	..	..	..	31	0
W. Gould Brokaw	2	2	2	..	30	3
George S. Hoyt	2	0	..	..	28	1
Edward Hoyt	2	2	2	0	26	2
E. R. Ladew	0	..	..	..	28	0
Theodore Hoyt	2	0	..	..	26	1
E. W. Glaenzer	0	..	..	..	26	0
Dr. C. L. Lindley	1	2	0	1	26	3

Mr. Brokaw took first money and Dr. Lindley second.

THIRD SWEEPSTAKES.

								Rise.	Killed.
D. M. Harris	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	27	8
F. Patterson	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	31	6
W. Gould Brokaw	2	1	0	..	..	..	..	31	2
George S. Hoyt	2	2	2	2	2	0	..	27	5
Edward Hoyt	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	30	7
E. R. Ladew	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	28	8
Theodore Hoyt	1	2	0	..	..	..	..	26	2
Dr. C. L. Lindley	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	27	1

On shooting off the tie, a miss counted out. After shooting three rounds, Mr. Ladew and Mr. Harris divided the proceeds.

CUP SCORE.

D. M. Harris—1 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0—6.
F. Patterson—1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2—16.
W. Gould Brokaw—1 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2—18.
E. Hoyt—1 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 2 2—7.
G. Hoyt—2 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2—7.
E. R. Ladew—1 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2—15.
Dr. C. L. Lindley—0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 2—5.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Scores Made in the Covell and Team of Five Competitions.

Two important matches—the Covell and Team of Five—were the events which occupied the attention of the Seventh Regiment marksmen at the armory range on Saturday evening. The fourth and last competition in the Covell match was the first event scheduled, and that went along like clockwork, Company I's team making the highest score of the evening. This was 263 points, but it did not go far toward winning the trophy, for Company B got the highest score for the four competitions and thus secured the prize. It will remain in the winner's possession until the first competition next year.

The Covell match is open to teams of six from each company, three of whom shall not be armory sharpshooters. No man is allowed to shoot in more than one competition, and each has five shots standing and five prone. The work of the high-score team (Company I) on Saturday evening was as follows:

COVELL MATCH—FOURTH COMPETITION.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private G. A. Nicoll	23	25	48
Corp. W. H. Clark	22	23	45
Capt. F. G. Landon	20	25	45
Private N. C. Robbins	20	24	44
Lieut. W. Cleveland	21	22	43
Private J. A. Le Boutillier	18	20	38
Total	124	139	263

The aggregate scores for four competitions this season follow:

	—Competition.—				
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Total.
Co. B	276	269	264	245	1,054
Co. F	270	270	258	254	1,052
Co. I	263	247	262	263	1,035
Co. H	251	266	249	251	1,017
Co. D	263	259	249	234	1,007
Co. K	254	231	257	246	988
Co. A	255	231	248	251	985
Co. E	234	255	247	225	981

Prize for best score made by a non-sharpshooter:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private J. J. Gordon, Co. A	30	34	64

Qualified as sharpshooter:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private C. E. Gleason, Co. E	33	32	65

Qualified as experts:

	Deliberate Fire.	Rapid Fire.
Private E. M. Leash, Co. D	69	62
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	68	62
Corp. T. J. Conroy, Co. A	68	62
Capt. D. Nesbitt, Co. B	68	62
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E	68	61

Company F's men triumphed in the Team-of Five Match, but did not get the highest score in the last competition, that going to Company A. The match is open to one team of five from each company, each man having seven shots standing and seven prone. The scores follow:

	—Competition.— First.	Second.	Total.
Company F.	Feb. 29.	Mch. 28.	
Corp. A. Stevens	66	66	132
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	67	64	131
Corp. F. W. Perkins	64	65	129
Corp. C. Drake	62	62	124
Private B. F. Goodspeed	..	67	129
Private J. D. Ford	62	..	
Total	321	324	645
Company B	317	326	643
Company A	313	327	640
Company C	318	322	640
Company G	324	316	640
Company E	313	326	636
Company D	319	315	624
Company K	310	323	633
Company H	316	312	628
Company I	320	308	628

COMPANY A'S SCORE.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Corp. T. J. Conroy	34	34	68
Capt. H. W. Janssen	33	34	67
Private W. H. Ford	31	35	66
Private R. Darling	31	34	65
Private D. H. Miller	31	33	64

Kneebs to Have a New Trial.

BERLIN, March 29.—The action of the High Court at Leipsic in quashing the indictment of Robert Kneebs, the American horseman, who recently was tried on the charge of "ringing" the mare Bethel under the name of Nellie Kneebs on the German trotting courses, was due to the fact that the court found that fifty-one witnesses, chiefly Americans, had tendered their testimony to the defense, and had not been heard by the lower court. The High Court, therefore, quashed the judgment against Kneebs and ordered a new trial, pending which Kneebs will remain in prison.

Golf at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Several members of the Philadelphia Country Club visited the golf links of the Washington Club yesterday and played four foursome matches. It was the first golf competition held with an outside club. The Philadelphians proved the victors by the big score of 14 holes. Among the latter was W. M. McCawley, a member of the Philadelphia Country Club and the Merion Cricket Club, which has lately laid out an eighteen-hole course. McCawley won on Feb. 22 the open tournament held by the Baltusrol Golf Club of New-Jersey, and played in good form.

The Unkindest Cut of All,

As Shakespeare says, is to poke fun or sneer at people who are nervous, under the half belief that their complaint is imaginary or an affectation. It is neither, but a serious reality. Imperfect digestion and assimilation of the food is a very common cause of nervousness, especially that distressing form of it which manifests itself in want of sleep. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily remedies nervousness, as it also does malarial, kidney, bilious, and rheumatic ailments. The weak gain vigor speedily through its use.

L. A. W. BILLS IN JERSEY

WHEELMEN GET FAVORABLE LEGISLATION IN THAT STATE.

Bicycle Paths Provided For Which Secures the Long-Desired and Much-Talked About Route Between Trenton and Asbury Park—Senator Johnson's Bill Regulating the Use of Bicycles Throughout the State.

TRENTON, March 29.—The Legislative Committee of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen has taken an active part in the Legislature which has just adjourned. It has assisted in securing the passage of a number of bills that were the result of agitation in wheel circles, and it incurred considerable work because of the generally mixed condition of legislation this year.

There was little trouble in securing distinctive bicycle bills, but there is a diversity of opinion on the matter of roads, so that the several road bills that the wheelmen wanted gave the committee more or less trouble. The opposition came principally from the farmers and the members from the rural sections. In making an analysis of the opposition it was found that some came from politics, some from local causes, and considerable through a division on road legislation.

Among the early bills signed by the Governor is one of great importance. It is a "Simon Pure" wheelmen's bill, and its provisions have not all been adopted by the local communities in the State, but as soon as they are, cyclists can ride through New-Jersey without a fear that they are violating some obscure country ordinance. The bill came from Senator Johnson of Bergen County, and it provides for a uniformity of all the local ordinances throughout the State.

The law is Chapter 8 of those enacted this year. It is in effect now in some towns and boroughs, and before Summer it must be effective in all communities, and it should be known that, whether local communities change their ordinances or not, the wheelman is protected by this general State act, which is specific as to all the requirements of the law from persons using wheels and who are likely to go from town to town and from village to village.

It guarantees safe riding and protection from the country constables, who have of late made a business of snapping up wheelmen because of their lack of knowledge of the ordinances.

Early in the session Assemblyman Francis, for the Asbury Park Wheelmen, introduced a bill that was known to be the first legal move toward securing bicycle paths through the State of New-Jersey. There has been for a year or more an agitation for a path from Trenton to Asbury Park. A number of prominent wheelmen were interested in the scheme, but practically abandoned it, because of the want of interest on the part of some of the farmers and the large amount of money that would be necessary for the building of such a path.

Mr. Francis introduced his bill so that the Township of Neptune, in which Asbury Park is situated, could build such a bicycle path, not only for the use of the Asbury Park wheelmen, but for the thousands who gather there during the Summer season. In discussing the measure with lawyers, members of the Legislature, and some of the wheelmen, he found that his bill was not distinctive enough in its provisions, so he withdrew it and introduced Assembly Bill No. 228, which authorizes townships in their annual meetings to vote money for bicycle paths.

The Governor signed that bill with a gold pen furnished by the Asbury Park Wheelmen, which pen has been returned to them, and is now one of their most cherished relics. The bill is very brief, and is printed so that bicyclists can study its provisions and see for themselves whether it applies to their locality and whether they can secure paths under it. Its provisions are such that in some counties several adjacent townships can come together and build quite a lengthy path.

There is another law just enacted which comes from Senator Johnson and is in the interest of good roads. It applies to those townships which have accepted the 1893 act concerning public roads, which act created boards for the control and management of them. Under this act townships can, before April 10, hold a township meeting, properly advertised in newspapers and by posters, and elect a Road Commissioner for a term of three years, and at the same meeting they can vote the amount of money to be spent on roads and give the Commissioner power to go ahead and keep roads in repair. This does away with the old system of Supervisor and places a responsible person in care of roads, and guarantees their repair.

Senator Johnson also introduced a bill which serves two purposes, because it protects animals as well as bicyclists. It emanates principally from the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has been heartily indorsed by the bicyclists in the State. It has not yet been signed by the Governor, but he says he sees no reason why it will not be. It relates specifically to the strewing of broken glass, stones, and other obstructions in the public highways. Its provisions mean fewer accidents and not so many punctured tires.

The legislative committee also became interested in Senator Skirm's bill, which enables property owners along the line where stone roads have been built under State aid to pay for their assessment in five annual installments. The reason for this measure is the hard times among the farmers and the fact that in Mercer County alone 10 per cent. of those assessed for stone road improvements are delinquent, and, as liberal extensions are made for city improvements, it is argued that the stone road cause could be materially aided by generosity to those now improving public highways.

Assemblyman Wilde led the opposition to it in the House, claiming that it would mean bankruptcy in some of the counties now building stone roads. This bill was several times defeated in the House, but was resurrected through the efforts of Senator McPherson. It was lost during the last hours.

LOCAL CYCLE BOARDS FORMING.

President Coleman of the National Board Gratified over the Outlook.

One of the principal objects of the National Cycle Board of Trade, as outlined by President R. L. Coleman, in his inaugural address to the stockholders in January last, was the formation of local cycle boards of trade throughout the country.

Mr. Coleman has devoted a great deal of thought and time to the promotion of these boards, and is very much gratified with the results accomplished so far.

The following is a list of the boards now in active operation or in process of formation:

Albany, N. Y.—John Templeton, President; H. A

LEADERS WERE RESTING

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER AND BALLINGTON BOOTH REMAINED AT HOME.

They Will Probably Meet in This City To-morrow—Lieut. Col. Glen Says the Commander's Messages to His Father Were Probably Withheld—Charges the Army in This Country Is Being Anglicized—Col. Nicol May Join the Defenders.

A profusion of American flags and bunting on the National Headquarters of the Salvation Army in West Fourteenth Street was the only indication yesterday of the presence there of Mrs. Booth-Tucker, as she did not make an appearance in public. She kept in seclusion in the barracks in West Thirteenth Street, and refused to see visitors.

Major Lewis, her secretary, said Mrs. Booth-Tucker wished to rest from the fatigue of her voyage. She would not answer questions concerning Mrs. Booth-Tucker's plans.

Mrs Booth-Tucker yesterday wrote an answer to Commander Booth's invitation to meet him in this city. It is understood that she accepted it.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth also remained in retirement yesterday. They will go to Philadelphia to-day and this evening they will deliver addresses in the Philadelphia Academy of Music. It is expected that they will explain many things that have puzzled the public concerning the inside history of the recent Salvation Army troubles.

The meeting between Commander Booth and Mrs. Booth-Tucker will take place to-morrow in this city. The place appointed for the interview is a secret, but it is thought to be a hotel in the vicinity of Broadway and Tenth Street.

Lieut. Col. Peter Glen visited Commander and Mrs. Booth yesterday and arranged for the meeting in Philadelphia to-night. They also discussed the newspaper interviews with Mrs. Booth-Tucker published yesterday. Later Lieut. Col. Glen talked about Mrs. Booth-Tucker's remarks.

"Mrs. Booth-Tucker," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "said that the Salvation Army officials at International Headquarters in London purposely veiled the facts of Ballington Booth's withdrawal from Gen. Booth, because they did not want to worry him on his way to London from India, and that in consequence Gen. Booth was not well informed of the trouble. That admission is important, because it makes clear many things that have been inexplicable.

For instance, in one of his messages to this country Gen. Booth rebuked Ballington for ignoring three cable dispatches which he had sent to him, and to which he had received no answer. Gen. Booth reproached Ballington for unfilial conduct, and it made an unfavorable impression on the public here. The facts are that Ballington Booth did answer the General's cable messages, but he sent them by the way of London instead of directly to India, where the General then was, because he did not know where the General would be. It is more than probable that Bramwell Booth withheld them from the General, and so produced a prejudice in the General's mind against Ballington.

"If Mrs. Booth-Tucker's statement is correct, then the people in London who claim to have been acting throughout under the General's orders have done nothing of the kind. They have simply taken the management of affairs in their own hands, and have run things to suit themselves."

Lieut. Col. Glen spoke of Mrs. Booth-Tucker's remark that if Ballington Booth would visit his father he would not find the General as implacable as he imagined.

"Commander Booth," he said, "is not afraid to meet his father, but he does not propose to go to London. There is no likelihood that he will abandon the Volunteers. He is out of the Salvation Army for good.

"It has been denied time and again that it was the desire of Gen. Booth to Anglicize the American army, but every recent act belies that statement. English officers have been sent over here, until now there is not an American holding an important position at headquarters.

"The American officers who shared with Commander and Mrs. Booth the hard work involved in the erection of that building in Fourteenth Street and in building up the army in this country have been retired to unimportant places, and the English have been shoved to the front.

"English methods that were abandoned by Commander Booth because he found them unsuitable here have been reintroduced, and in other ways the British element has become objectionably prominent in the army. This is as Gen. Booth wishes it. The English field has been so thoroughly covered that the army can do no more there. It can only hold its own, but here the General sees unlimited possibilities for the future, and he does not want to lose control of it.

"There is one thing that the British officers over here must stop, and that is writing letters containing false statements concerning Commander Booth. A number of the Commander's enemies in Fourteenth Street have written to friends that the Commander is insane. Some of these letters we can produce, and if any more of the kind are written, the writers will get in trouble."

It has been reported since the departure of Col. Nicol for England that, after reporting to Gen. Booth the condition of affairs here, he would resign from the Salvation Army, return to the United States, and join Commander Booth's American Volunteers. It is said that he expressed himself privately to friends of Commander Booth as satisfied that the Commander was the victim of a conspiracy, and that his attitude in the present troubles was right.

Commander Booth will issue his new paper at the end of the present week. He and Mrs. Booth are devoting their spare time to working it out. They have not selected a name for it.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Glen went to Newark, N. J., last night and presented a flag to the Newark post of the American Volunteers.

Commissioner Carleton and Col. Eadie presided at a meeting in Philadelphia last night.

Cooper Union, as usual, was crowded last night long before the services of the American Volunteers began. When Major Patty Watkins appeared on the platform wearing for the first time the new uniform of cadet blue the audience leaped to their feet and made the hall ring and echo with cheers.

There were a number of other women on the platform, but they wore their old Salvation Army uniforms. The contrast between the two styles of uniform is striking, the new one having much the advantage in appearance.

Major Watkins delivered the principal address. She said she wanted money to establish an armory near Cooper Union and another up town. She has twelve posts under her charge. The use of the Gospel Tabernacle, in West Thirty-fifth Street, she said, had been given to the Volunteers free for a year. A liberal collection was taken up.

Mrs. Minnie Langren, who was dismissed from the Salvation Army because she attended meetings of the American Volunteers, was introduced, and received an ovation. She made a short speech, during which she almost broke down. She said the statements of Staff Captain Caygill concerning her departure from the army were untrue, and that her own version of the matter was the truthful one.

"I know, though," she continued, "that, because I am only a poor working girl, the Staff Captain's statement will be taken against mine."

The services were interrupted by a nervous old man occupying a front seat, who, without warning, jumped to his feet and shouted at the top of his voice that he had lived in New-York fifty-four years, and was an old volunteer fireman.

"My family," he shouted, "was an old down East blue Presbyterian family, and they said I was no good for anything but a Methodist class leader. I have been fifty-four years in this sink of iniquity. I was raised in the Bowery, and if my voice was good I'd join the Volunteers."

He rambled on for ten minutes, until he was hoarse, and then the services were resumed.

Four persons professed conversion at the close of the meeting.

Miss Van Norden, the daughter of Warner Van Norden, the banker, who joined the Salvation Army recently, held a "farewell" in National Headquarters yesterday afternoon. She will go to London this week.

The evening service at headquarters was held by Major Malan, who came over with Mrs. Booth-Tucker. A large audience was present, but the Major, who is an Italian, announced that he did not believe in singing and exhorting.

"I haven't any faith in this emotional business," he said, "so I will just pray for converts."

He prayed fervently for five or ten minutes, the soldiers kneeling with him, but one by one the audience began to depart. Major Malan recited a hymn, but the more he recited the faster the audience left the hall, and in a short time everybody got up, leaving Major Malan still praying for converts. His surprise and disgust at the result of his experiment were too intense for words.

CLAIMANTS FOR TWO FINE DOGS.

Police Sergeant Angers the Men by Giving One to Each.

The disputed ownership of two dogs valued at over $400 was the cause of Anthony Napestek of 322 West Fortieth Street being arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Frank Wall of 101 West Fortieth Street. Napestek is a real estate dealer, with an office at 322 East Seventy-first Street, and is a well-known dog fancier. Wall is the janitor of the flat house at 101 West Fortieth Street. One of the dogs is a St. Bernard, valued at $100, and the other is an Irish setter, valued at $300.

According to the story as told by Napestek, he was walking down Sixth Avenue Saturday afternoon, accompanied by the two dogs. Napestek said that as he reached Fortieth Street, the dogs ran into the basement of a house, and, when he attempted to follow, was met by Wall, the janitor, who told him that there were no dogs in the basement. Napestek said he opened a window and entered the basement through it. He was met by Mrs. Wall, who told him that the two dogs he had been leading had been stolen from her two weeks ago. She refused to let him take them away, and summoned a policeman, who took Wall, Napestek, and the dogs to the station.

There both men claimed the dogs, and the Sergeant told Napestek to wait until Wall could get the licenses for the dogs, which he said he had. Wall did not return with the licenses, but he finally appeared with two other men who said that the dogs belonged to Wall. The Sergeant told Napestek that he could either give the dogs to Wall and there sue for their recovery, or he would be locked up in the cell with his dogs, and the Magistrate at the Jefferson Market Police Court could decide the charge of grand larceny. Napestek said that sooner than give up the dogs he would be locked up.

In court yesterday Wall swore that the dogs had been stolen from his house one weeks ago. His wife was positive that it was two weeks ago that the theft had occurred. Napestek showed a receipt from one Schierloh for the St. Bernard dog, but was unable to show any papers that gave him ownership for the Irish setter. Wall was unable to show papers for the ownership of either dog, and Magistrate Crane said that the case was a matter for a civil suit, and discharged Napestek from custody.

All parties left the court together, but in a few minutes Napestek returned, leading the St. Bernard dog. He told Magistrate Crane that the policeman had reported at the station that the Magistrate had ordered that he should have the St. Bernard dog, and that Wall should have the Irish setter, and that then the civil suit should be instituted for the ownership of the dogs. On this statement of the policeman, the Sergeant, he said, had given the dog which was valued at $300 to Wall. Magistrate Crane said that he could not interfere in the case.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Mary Vassar, James Riley, (No. 2,) Richard McCullough, Mary E. Burke, James Riley, (No. 1,) and John T. Murray. At 2 P. M.—William H. Slosson and Arthur F. Hogan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. At 10:30 A. M.—1152—Will of Telka M. Szafranowiski. 1114—Will of Isaac E. Samek. 1126—Will of Evan Lewis, (No. 1.) 1126½. Will of Evan Lewis, (No. 2.) 1147—Will of William Muller. 1155—Will of James Brady.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, C. J.; Fitzsimons and McCarthy, JJ. Appeals from Orders.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Appeals from Judgments.—Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Fleitman vs. Wellwood—Richard H. Clarke. Barnes vs. Meyer—Wilbur McBride. Chanler vs. Chanler—Charles F. Wells. Brown vs. Loney—Edward Grosse.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman J.—Bushnell vs. Durant—Albert Stickney. Rabock vs. Rabock—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Waldo vs. Dunn—William T. Gray. Zeit vs. Snyder—George N. Messiter.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Riverside Bank vs. Henry C. Zimmerman—Augustus T. Docharty.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J. Criminal calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar. Nos. 147, 238, 290, 300, 445.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Helen M. Sawyer, John Ridgway, Moses Ganborn, Cornelia Weekes, Henry Wakie, Mathew Kirwin, Nathaniel W. Pratt, Dorothea Dunkel, Anna D. C. Marsh.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—20—Will of Elizabeth Ellis. 23—Will of Adam Walker. 30—Administrator of Elizabeth Meyer.

A Thief Made It Go.

From The Chicago Post.

A Chicago man, who has been devoting his time to keeping his perpetual motion machine going, is said to have raised a great fuss when he found that it had gone.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.
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LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED.
Suites or single rooms with all modern appointments may now be engaged by the month, year, or transiently. Also a few suites unfurnished, which are set aside for parties who desire to use their own furnishings. Moderate prices for these superior accommodations. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. Cuisine of the highest order.
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This magnificent hotel, owing to its situation between Central Park and the Hudson River, enjoys the advantages of a summer resort as to coolness and refreshing breezes. The unique rustic gardens, which during last Summer were the admiration of thousands, are for the use of guests and their friends only, and with orchestral music furnish a most delightful opportunity to enjoy the Summer evenings.
PAUL W. ORVIS,
General Manager.

THE AUDUBON.
This new and perfectly equipped apartment house, situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 39th St., now open and receiving guests. The apartments are rented, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with regular hotel service included, together with steam heat and gas. W. L. Fish, Manager of the Broadway Apartment House, or his representative, Wm. T. Lovell, can be seen at the Audubon regarding arrangements.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. & 44TH ST.
A very desirable suite of rooms, suitable for large family; also two small suites—parlor, bedroom, and bath.
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Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.
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48th ST., 115 West.—A small family offer, with excellent board, large, handsome room.

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13th ST., 104 WEST, NEAR 6th AV.—Large square and hall room; together or separate; also parlor suitable for physician or dentist; heat and bathrooms.

28th ST., 14 EAST, BETWEEN 5TH, MADISON.—Large back parlor; bath; also doctor's office; others; breakfast; references.

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There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
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THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Late of Oriental Hotel, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of the steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Cip Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 1 PM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Flamborough, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Flamborough";) at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for St. Kitt's and Barbados, per steamship Terrier; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Madeirense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Madeirense.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro; (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Hesperides, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "per Hesperides";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chisimbo, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 2:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 27, 1896.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thomson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts or home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO. to HENRY WARREN BEEBE for the benefit of creditors.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William E. Wheelock & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

HENRY WARREN BEEBE, Assignee.
ARNOLD, GREENE & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New-York City.
mh2-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of the DEUTSCHER RECHTS SCHUTZ VEREIN for leave to change its name.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the statute of the State of New-York in such case made and provided, application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on behalf of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein, for an order of the said court changing the name of the said corporation to "THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY."—Dated New-York, March 6, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.

ARTHUR V. BRIESSEN,
President of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.
ROBERT GOELLER, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. mh9-1aw6wM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester, Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights, Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.

9:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chatauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chatauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, & ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:00 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:00 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15 A. M. ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car, 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:00 P. M. (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeper, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:00 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FA

NOW CONFERENCE WEEK

SESSIONS OF THE NEW-YORK METHODISTS BEGIN WEDNESDAY.

Bishop Ninde to Preside for the First Time in This Conference—What the Body at Present Includes—Some of the Questions to be Discussed—Gossip About the Changes to be Made in Pastorates—New-York East Conference Changes.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will assemble on Wednesday next at the Rev. Dr. James M. King's Union Church, Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway.

This conference is probably the most influential and strongest of all the 115 conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was founded just ninety-six years ago, when the jurisdiction extended to and included Canada on the north, New-England on the east, and New-York and New-Jersey in the remaining directions. To-day it comprises generally that portion of New-York City west of Broadway and Third Avenue, and also below City Hall Park; Westchester County, excepting the appointments along the New-Haven and Hartford Railway; all of Dutchess and Putnam Counties; Columbia County, as far as Chatham, on the Harlem Railroad, and Stockport, on the Hudson River; portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut, along the Housatonic Railroad, from Lenox to Gaylorsville, Lenox being the extreme

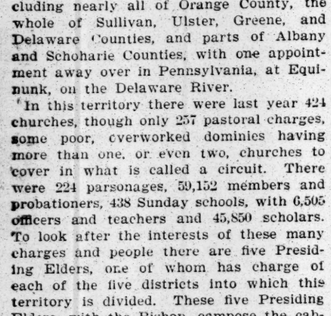
Bishop William X. Ninde.
Presiding Officer of the New-York Conference.

northeast portion of the conference; on the west side of the Hudson it extends from Fort Montgomery to New-Baltimore, including nearly all of Orange County, the whole of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, and Delaware Counties, and parts of Albany and Schoharie Counties, with one appointment away over in Pennsylvania, at Equinunk, on the Delaware River.

In this territory there were last year 424 churches, though only 257 pastoral charges, some poor, overworked dominies having more than one, or even two, churches to cover in what is called a circuit. There were 224 parsonages, 59,152 members and probationers, 438 Sunday schools, with 6,505 officers and teachers and 45,850 scholars. To look after the interests of these many charges and people there are five Presiding Elders, one of whom has charge of each of the five districts into which this territory is divided. These five Presiding Elders, with the Bishop, compose the cabinet where the destinies of pastors are determined.

Bishop William X. Ninde, D. D., will preside at the coming conference. This is the first time that he has presided in the New-York Conference. Bishop Ninde is sixty-four years old. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University, class of '55. He joined the Black River Conference in 1856, and filled pastorates in that and the conferences of Cincinnati and Detroit until 1873. During that year he was elected to the Chair of Biblical Theology in the Evanston (Ill.) Institute, and six years later became its President. In 1884 he was elected to his present office. Despite his advancing years, he is strong, mentally and physically, an eloquent speaker, and a strong thinker. He is a good presiding officer.

The general programme of the sessions will be after the usual order. After the Bishop has called the assemblage to order on Wednesday, a hymn will be sung, the Bishop will read the Scripture and offer prayer, and then, with the aid of the Presiding Elders, will administer the Lord's Supper. Last year's Secretary will then



The Rev. George P. Mains.
Superintendent of the Brooklyn Methodist Church Society.

call the names of the ministers, announcing the deaths for the year, which have been seven in number, in this territory. Then the new Secretary and other officers will be elected, committees will be appointed, and the busy hum of the wheels of conference business will begin. Sunday will be a day of special interest. A great many of the pastors will fill the different pulpits of city or near-by churches. Conference always affords this opportunity of giving congregations a chance to hear "an outside preacher," and the churches always avail themselves of the occasion. The session will probably close Tuesday evening, at the latest Wednesday morning, April 8—with the announcement of appointments.

There are a number of important matters to be acted upon this year, chief among which is the election of six ministerial and two lay delegates to the General Conference, which meets this year. The lay delegates will be chosen by a lay electoral conference, comprising one representative from each pastoral charge, who will meet on the third day of the conference session. There are a number of candidates for both ministerial and lay delegates. One of the candidates for whom a sincere and united effort will be made to secure his election is the Rev. Dr. Morris D. C. Crawford. Dr. Crawford entered this conference in 1840. He has held important pastorates, and been a Presiding Elder. His present field of labor is the City Church Extension and Missionary Society. Though nearly eighty years old, he is still an able speaker, a clear and cogent thinker, and a man of much influence in Methodism. He represented the New-York Conference in the General Conference in 1856, 1860, 1864, 1872, 1876, 1884, and was a reserve delegate in 1868. A number of momentous questions will come up before the General Conference this year, and they will in all probability be discussed in the New-York Conference next week. Among these questions is that of admitting women as delegates to the General Conference and the removal of the time limit on pastorates, now five years.

As the appointments are always announced just before adjournment, no opportunity is given for appeal or public expression of disapproval. It has been said that there always are sure to be three classes of appointments—new appointments, reappointments, and disappointments. While of course nothing absolute can be said in advance of the Bishop's appointments, shrewd guesses may be made, and these are some that can be depended upon: The Rev. Angelo Ostrander, after five years' successful pastorate at St. Paul's, Peekskill, will leave, and will probably go to Trinity, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. J. W. A. Dodge of Cold Spring will come to St. Paul's, Peekskill; the Rev. Alfred Coons will remain another year at the First Church of the same city; the Rev. Jacob E. Price will remain at Highland Avenue, Sing Sing; the Rev. H. C. Earl at Scrub Oak, and the Rev. Aaron Coons at Garrisons; the Rev. E. Ashton will leave Putnam Valley, and the Rev. W. T. Dyke, Boscobel; the Rev. R. H. Travis will remove from St. Paul's, Tarrytown, but there will be no change at Asbury, in the same place.

Probably no change will occur at Yonkers this year. Should the Rev. C. H. Snedeker be appointed a theological professor, as has been strongly hinted, Trinity of Newburg will have a new pastor. Dr. Wheatley leaves Irvington by the time limit. Dr. C. W. Millard may go to New-York, in which case the Rev. W. A. Chadwick of Hudson, who was wanted at Fishkill Landing last year, may succeed Dr. Millard at Fishkill. The Rev. W. N. Searles may go to Rondout, and the Rev. F. J. Belcher to Tremont. Dr. Ferd C. Iglehart may go to Simpson Church, Brooklyn, from which the Rev. J. O. Wilson goes to Park Avenue, New-York. Dr.

The Rev. Dr. G. E. Strobridge,
Who May Be the Next Pastor of Embury Church, Brooklyn.

Strobridge may remove from his Poughkeepsie church to Embury Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. J. J. Dean will probably leave Mott Avenue, New-York, and Dr. David McCartney, Duane Street Church, New-York.

The following is the conference programme:

Tuesday, March 31.—7:30 P. M., campfire of New-York Conference Grand Army of the Republic Veterans' Association; address by Corporal James Tanner on "The Volunteer and the Veteran, Then and Now." Several Grand Army of the Republic posts will be in attendance.

Wednesday, April 1.—9 A. M., opening session of the conference; celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 10 A. M., organization of the conference; 3 P. M., Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society anniversary, with addresses by the Rev. E. Lewis, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Ketcham, and the Rev. L. A. Robbins; 7:45 P. M., missionary sermon by the Rev. S. P. Cadman.

Thursday, April 2.—8:30 A. M., devotional service, with the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon as leader; 9, conference session; 11, conference sermon, by the Rev. O. Haviland; 3 P. M., anniversary of Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, with addresses by the Rev. J. H. Phillips and the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D. D.; 8 P. M., reception to the members of the New-York Conference by the Methodist Social Union of New-York City, at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, west of Columbus Avenue.

Friday, April 3.—8:30 A.M., devotional services, led by the Rev. B. C. Warren, leader; 9, conference session; 3 P. M., anniversary of Education Society, with addresses by the Rev. F. H. Carpenter, the Rev. F. L. Wilson, D. D., and the Rev. J. M. Yeager, D. D.; 7:30 P. M., anniversary of Missionary Society, with addresses by the Rev.

The Rev. Alfred Coons,
A Methodist Minister Who Will Probably Remain at Peekskill.

George W. Miller, D. D., and the Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D. The lay electoral conference will meet at 9 A. M.

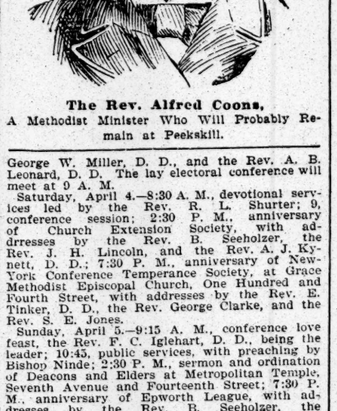
Saturday, April 4.—8:30 A. M., devotional services led by the Rev. R. L. Shurter; 9, conference session; 2:30 P. M., anniversary of Church Extension Society, with addresses by the Rev. B. Seeholzer, the Rev. J. H. Lincoln, and the Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D.; 7:30 P. M., anniversary of New-York Conference Temperance Society, at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, with addresses by the Rev. E. Tinker, D. D., the Rev. George Clarke, and the Rev. S. E. Jones.

Sunday, April 5.—9:15 A. M., conference love feast, the Rev. F. C. Iglehart, D. D., being the leader; 10:45, public services, with preaching by Bishop Ninde; 2:30 P. M., sermon and ordination of Deacons and Elders at Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street; 7:30 P. M., anniversary of Epworth League, with addresses by the Rev. B. Seeholzer, the Rev. J. F. Berry, D. D., and the Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D.; 7:30 P. M., anniversary of Sunday School Union and Tract Society, in Janes Church, Forty-fourth Street, west of Ninth Avenue, with addresses by the Rev. Arthur Jamieson, the Rev. George H. Smith, and the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D.

Monday, April 6.—8:30 A. M., devotional services, led by the Rev. W. C. Oliver; 9, conference session; 10:30, memorial service; 3 P. M., anniversary of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; 7:30 P. M., anniversary of Woman's Home Missionary Society, with addresses by Mrs. Clara L. Roach, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, and the Rev. J. W. Campbell, D. D.

Tuesday, April 7.—8:30 A. M., devotional services, led by the Rev. J. S. Stone; 9, conference session.

The New-York East Conference will meet also on Wednesday next at New-Haven, Bishop Merrill will preside. Here also there will be a struggle for the office of delegates to the General Conference, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in May. Among changes that rumor says may be made in the charges in this jurisdiction are these: The Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington, now pastor of the First Place Church, Brooklyn, will become Superintendent of the Brooklyn Methodist Church Society. He will probably be succeeded by the Rev. Saul O. Curtiss of Bridgeport. The Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of the society will assume the



The Rev. Angelo Ostrander,
Who Will Go from Peekskill to Poughkeepsie.

pastorate of the Mount Vernon Church, in this county. The Rev. Dr. Giffen, who now occupies the pulpit of the Mount Vernon Church, will be transferred to the Philadelphia Conference, and be assigned to Scranton. The Rev. Dr. J. Thorp of Hartford will go to the Washington Park Methodist Church, at Bridgeport, while the Rev. Dr. I. Simmons will go from Danbury to Hartford. Among the other conjectured changes are: The Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish, from the Embury Memorial Church of Brooklyn to Danbury; the Rev. D. W. Couch of Lenox to Beekman Hill.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Prince of Trinity Church, New-Haven, where the East Conference will be held, will retire from active preaching for a year's rest. Among the ministers who expect to remain in their present charges are the Rev. O. F. Bartholow, Fleet Street Church; the Rev. L. A. Banks, Hanson Place Church; the Rev. E. A. Noble, Eighteenth Street Church; the Rev. D. A. Jordan, Sands Street Church; the Rev. Herbert Welch, Summerfield Church; the Rev. John R. Thompson, Nostrand Avenue Church; the Rev. Dr. J. E. Adams, Janes Church, and the Rev. M. B. Chapman, New-York Avenue Church.

TO ABOLISH AFRICAN SLAVERY.

Heli Chatelain's Plan for a Philafrican Liberators' League.

Heli Chatelain, the African explorer, missionary, and philologist, is in this city engaged in perfecting a plan for the practical abolition of the internal slave trade in Africa under the name of the Philafrican Liberators' League. Mr. Chatelain was born in Morat, Switzerland, in 1859. He came to this country in 1883, and embarked with Bishop Taylor for Africa as the linguist to the Bishop's self-supporting missions.

While in Africa Mr. Chatelain collected material for a primer, grammar, and vocabulary of the Kimbundu language. He is ex-United States Commercial Agent at Loanda, West Africa, corresponding member of various geographical societies, the author of all the articles on Africa in the Century Cyclopedia of Names, and of a colume entitled "Folk-Tales of Angola." He is also the translator of two of the Gospels into Kimbundu.

In speaking of the work now being carried on for the abolition of slavery, Mr. Chatelain said: "Anti-slavery societies have been formed in all Protestant and Catholic countries in Europe. Pope Leo XIII., under whose leadership Cardinal Lavigerie had inaugurated the anti-slavery crusade, is still one of its most enthusiastic and munificent supporters. The Evangelical Alliance, in which all Protestant bodies unite, has twice invited its branches to promote the organization of national liberation leagues. In one day's collection the Catholic churches raised $100,000, and in a few months Cardinal Lavigerie had received $200,000 for his crusade."

The main object of the Philafrican Liberators' League is to found in Africa refuges and settlements of liberated slaves on concessions of land obtained from England, Germany, France, Portugal, or the Congo State. These pieces of land should be laid out into lots. Upon alternate lots the ex-slaves could be placed and provided with the needful tools, seeds, clothing, and food to enable them to raise a first crop.

Mr. Chatelain proposes that these settlers should be taught how to improve native house-building, farming, and industries, and at the same time be furnished with instruction in all the elementary branches of education in non-sectarian Christian religion and civilized citizenship. As the colonist improves in his methods of work and disposes of the product of his labors he will be able to purchase the adjoining vacant lot and thus double the capacity of his farm.

To start a settlement of this kind for the first year, provision being made for 200 men and women, will cost $10,000; for the second year $2,000, while in a short time the colony will become absolutely self-supporting, Mr. Chatelain believes.

"This work," Mr. Chatelain said yesterday, "must be undertaken by private persons and not by Governments. The people in the South here are greatly interested in the plan, but when I laid it before them many of them inquired as to how it would affect our own colored people here. I told them it would offer an excellent opportunity for the employment of many of the graduates of institutions of learning for the colored people. We hope that the philanthropic will aid the movement generously. A gift of $5,000 will give the donor the privilege of naming the settlement he will help to found, and every such colony established will be put down on the future map of Africa."

Mr. Chatelain's plan has received the approval of many of the best-known clergymen and laymen in the country, including Bishop Potter, Charles P. Daly, Paul B. du Chaillu, Cyrus C. Adams, Oscar S. Straus, William E. Dodge, Cleveland H. Dodge, Drs. T. B and C. E. Welch, Harrington Putnam, Bishop William Taylor, Bishop I. W. Joyce, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. David B. Greer, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox, and the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parsons Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Beatrice Jones, and Miss Ethel Parsons Jones, of East Fifty-seventh Street, who sailed for Europe last week, will spend a month in London as the guests of Mrs. Jones's sister, Mrs Howard Townsend. Later they will go to Paris for a visit of a few weeks, after which they will travel extensively on the Continent. During their absence abroad, Lawndale, their country place in the Berkshires, will be occupied by Mr. Jones's mother and sisters.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Lee, youngest daughter of Mrs. Charles Frémont Lee of Baltimore, Md., to Henry Lawrence Babcock of New-York. Mrs. Lee and Miss Lee will sail for Europe the middle of April, to spend a portion of the Summer in England. While abroad Miss Lee will procure her wedding trousseau. The marriage will be celebrated early next Fall.

—The final cotillion of the subscription series organized by Mrs. Ingraham will take place in the ballroom at the Waldorf on Friday night, April 10. The cotillion will be led by Phoenix Ingraham. Among the patronesses of these dances are Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Alfred E. Cowles, Mrs. William Shrady, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. William Westerfield, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, and Mrs. Jacob Shrady.

—A. Muller-Ury of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street will sail for Europe shortly, with the intention of spending some time at Geneva. He will return to America in time for the Newport season.

—Count Hadik sails for Europe on the steamship Teutonic on April 22, and will visit Russia. While en route to the latter country he will stop at Buda-Pesth. It is Count Hadik's intention to return for the latter part of the Summer at Newport, where he will entertain extensively. It is probable that before his departure for Europe the Count will give one or two dances.

—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Kelly's sister, Miss Eleanor Millmo, will sail for Europe early in May. Mrs. Kelly is at present en route from Mexico to New-York.

—The final meeting for this season of the Amusement Club will take place at Sherry's the second week in April. There will be a concert, followed by a dance and an elaborate supper.

—Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready will sail for France early in May, and will spend the greater part of the Summer traveling about the Continent.

—The engagement was announced Saturday of Miss Helen Martin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon T. Martin, formerly of this city, and now living in St. Louis, to James D. F. Johnston of New-York. The wedding will take place early next Fall. Mr. Johnston will sail for England next week to be present at the marriage of his brother, which takes place in London.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver a parlor illustrated and pictorial lecture on "The University of Oxford" at the residence of Mrs. Theodore Sutro, 20 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PATRIARCH.

Funeral of John B. Gibbs.

Funeral services were held yesterday for John B. Gibbs, at his late home, 26 East Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Brainard Ray and the Rev. Stephen Merritt conducted the services. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Gibbs was a well-known temperance advocate and lecturer. He had been in poor health for nearly three years. He was born in New-Hampshire seventy-one years ago. He was a member of many temperance organizations, and at the time of his death was President of the American Temperance Union.

MAN OF SCHEMES CAUGHT

ACCUSED OF GRAND LARCENY BY HIS PROSPECTIVE PARTNER.

Mendel, So Zeller Says, Had Many Devices Out of Which He Declared Money Could Be Made—One Was a Contrivance to Prevent Children from Sliding Down the Banisters — Borrowing Scheme Worked, Says the Complainant.

April 30, 1891—Arrested on a warrant for grand larceny; discharged.
Sept. 7, 1891—Arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and held in $1,500 bail.
Sept. 21, 1891—Arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and held in $1,500 bail.
Feb. 26, 1892—Arrested for grand larceny; convicted in General Sessions, and sentenced by Judge Martine to four years and ten months in the State prison.

This is the record given out at Police Headquarters as that of Bruno M. Gottschalk, who, under the name of William Mendel, has been doing business as an importer at 144 East Fourteenth Street. Mendel is a prisoner at Headquarters. The police say they do not know the outcome of the second and third charges.

The police say they could get no evidence against Gottschalk, or Mendel, as he was known, until they heard on Saturday morning from Alfred Zeller of 298 Wyona Street, Brooklyn. This man called at Police Headquarters and declared that he had been cheated out of $528 by Mendel. The alleged swindle happened in December, 1895, according to Zeller's story, which runs as follows:

Mendel advertised for a collector, and Zeller answered. He went, as instructed, to 1,205 Broadway, Brooklyn, a cigar store, kept by Mendel's brother, who went under the name of Gottschalk. There Mendel showed him a number of models and drawings of devices for fire extinguishing, insect killing, covering tin cans, straining milk, and preventing children from sliding down balusters. The last named consisted of an iron knob, to be fastened on the baluster. Mendel also had a fortune-telling pack of cards.

Mendel then, it is charged, took Zeller to Rabbinowitz's printing house, at 46 Canal Street, where he had a contract drawn up, which would make them partners in putting his various schemes on the market. A visit was then paid to Broide's printing office, at Allen and Rivington Streets, where Mendel ordered 5,000 packs of the fortune-telling cards printed.

Mendel then asked for some money. Zeller demanded security, and two bonds of a Florida coal company and a deed for ten lots in Holbrook, L. I., were shown to him.

Zeller did not like the security, but put a little faith in Mendel, and let him have a check for $5. Zeller's brother, whom he had told of Mendel's business, advised him not to go into it. Zeller then sent a message to 1,205 Broadway—Gottschalk's store—that he had stopped payment on the check.

Mendel called at Zeller's home the next day, and so entranced the latter's wife with his drawings and models, and their money-making qualities, that she induced her husband to enter into partnership with him.

On this occasion, Zeller says, Mendel borrowed $45. He continued to borrow until he got $528. Zeller says he paid $171 for watches which Mendel pawned.

Mendel was arrested, at Broadway and Prince Street, Saturday. He told the detective who arrested him that he was on his way to see A. Loewenstein of Spring and Mercer Streets, a cloakmaker, and added the information that he was going to get $50, and on Monday $125 more, to be used in procuring a divorce from his wife, in Brooklyn. He also said that he was to marry Pauline Hartman of 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Mendel explained his intended marriage on the ground that Pauline had $1,500 in the bank.

Mendel was remanded, in Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, until today.

KEELER'S BUSINESS METHODS.

Would Discharge a Clerk, It Is Said, and Keep His Cash Security.

George E. Keeler, a dealer in rubber goods of 1,355 Fifth Avenue, is locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with swindling Ross M. Turner of 36 Gramercy Park out of $75. The police say that Keeler has procured money from a number of persons in the same way that he has from Turner.

The detectives say that Keeler's method was to procure security in cash from his clerks and then discharge them, refusing to refund their money. Turner says he got a job after paying $75 as a guarantee of honesty. A few samples were given to him, he says, but in a few weeks he was discharged and his money refused him.

Some of the other people whom Keeler is said by the police to have swindled in the same way are his typewriter, Miss E. L. Dunn, from whom he got $200; Alfred Wolf, from whom he got $50, and a bookkeeper called Packard.

These are not the only charges brought against Keeler. Mrs. D. F. Giffin of Rutland, Vt., says that Keeler got a bill of $50 worth of mackintoshes from her about two months ago. She told the police here, who looked up Keeler and found that a warrant, issued on Turner's charge on the 18th of March, 1894, had not been served. It was given to a policeman, who caught Keeler at his home. He was remanded yesterday morning in the Essex Market Police Court.

CHURCH MORTGAGE BURNED.

The Second Street Methodist Congregation Free from Debt.

The Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, situated between Avenues C and D, is out of debt. The last settlement made was on a mortgage for $5,000. This was paid and the paper upon which the mortgage was written was yesterday burned in the presence of the congregation and a number of ministers, while the choir and congregation sang "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

The Rev. A. C. Morehouse has been pastor of the church a year. The Trustees who aided the pastor in raising the amount are Alexander Graham, Peter L. Anderson, the Rev. John R. Knox, and Thomas Beattie. The congregation is small, with no pretensions to wealth, and the saving of the necessary $5,000 was slow work.

The mortgage was given eight years ago to the Dry Dock Savings Institution, in exchange for money which was devoted to interior improvements.

"We have but a few loaves and fishes, but the Lord has made them enough for all," Bishop Henry W. Warren, who spoke at the celebration, said yesterday. Bishop Warren is from Denver Col. He presided at the conference at which the Rev. Mr. Morehouse was made pastor of the church. The Bishop spoke in praise of the efforts of those who build temples to God, and said that sometimes the smaller the church the greater value it is in the eyes of the Creator.

The mortgage was burned on a silver plate by the Treasurer, the Rev. John R. Knox. The ashes were placed in an urn, and the plate was presented to Mr. Knox in acknowledgment of his services.

Music in St. Bartholomew's Hall.

The "Pleasant Tuesday Evening" meetings held in St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 and 207 East Forty-second Street, have been successful. In addition to the musical programme by professional singers, a unique feature is the chorus of men chosen from the saloons and lodging houses in the lower part of the city. This chorus of thirty, dressed in their uniforms, will sing at the meeting to-morrow evening. Mrs. Isabelle Sparks Krause and Mrs. John Wood will sing, and Prof. Hayden will give an organ recital. A visiting delegation of fifty Christian Endeavorers from Newark will be present to aid in the service, to which the public is invited.

Supposed Counterfeiter Held.

Joseph Gilbert, who was arrested Saturday night for passing a fifty-dollar counterfeit bill, was taken before Magistrate Wentworth in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and held for further examination. He will be taken to Police Headquarters to-day, and will then be turned over to Secret Service Agent Esquirell, to be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. It is believed by the police that Gilbert is a member of a gang of counterfeiters, and that he is employed in passing bad money.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Grenadine Crepons new designs.
Fifty pieces Tricotine, pretty shadings.
Zibeline and Canvas, plain and fancy.
48 inch Poplinette Broché.
The new Canvas Velour: raised figures.
Irish Frieze, the fashionable fabric for tailor-made garments.
Colored mixtures, in all wool and silk and wool, at popular prices; among these are Cheviots, Coverts, Coaching Mixtures, Shepherd Checks, etc.
Printed Silk Barèges for Summer wear.
Embroidered Linon for Dresses and Trimming.
A few new designs in Fancy Colored, Silk Grenadines and Chiffons.

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

Complete collection of Dress Goods, at from 25 cents to 75 cents per yard.
Tables filled with remnants and Dress lengths at extraordinary reductions.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

OLD BROOKLYN HOUSE COLLAPSES.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, Its Occupant, Escapes Uninjured.

A two-story stone and brick house collapsed in Brooklyn at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No person was injured, but the collapse of the house caused considerable excitement among the colored residents in the neighborhood.

The house stood on Jefferson Lane, near Atlantic Avenue. It was built of cobble stones, bricks, and wood, many years ago, when Jefferson Lane was known as Weeksville Road, the old turnpike that led to Flatlands and Carnarsie from Brooklyn, and was owned by Mrs. Sarah Smith, a colored woman seventy years old, who was the only person in the building at the time it fell down.

The house was condemned some time ago by the Building Department, but Mrs. Smith thought it would stand as long as she lived, and remained in it.

The old colored woman was in the rear room on the second floor yesterday afternoon when she was startled by hearing the timbers crack. Immediately there was a crash, and she was in a pile of debris. The dust almost blinded her, but a few moments later she was able to see daylight through the beams that were lying in various directions in the gable end of the house, and unaided made her way to the street, where her friends gathered around her and carried her off.

Chief Inspector Nevins of the Building Department was notified, and when he saw the ruins he notified Building Commissioner Bush. The front wall is still standing. As it is in a dangerous condition, and liable to fall at any time, policemen are keeping passers-by from that side of the street.

OBSERVANCE OF PALM SUNDAY.

The Usual Impressive Services at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

There was the usual observance of Palm Sunday in the churches yesterday. Palms were distributed and music and texts appropriate to the day were generally selected.

The most notable observance was, as usual, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The edifice was thronged with worshippers, all of whom received the palm leaves in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when "the multitude took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet Him."

The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, blessed the palms at 11 o'clock, after which there was a procession through the aisles of the cathedral. The choir boys and sanctuary boys, to the number of 200, headed the procession, the rear of which was brought up by the clergy, all bearing palm branches.

The "Passion" was sung, the chanters being the Rev. Henry Pray, rector of St. Columba's; the Rev. James Kelly, rector of the Immaculate Conception Church, White Plains, and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon of the cathedral.

A solemn high mass was celebrated. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle was the celebrant; the Rev. P. Daly, the deacon; the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, sub-deacon, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey and the Rev. W. S. McLaughlin, masters of ceremonies. Vespers were sung at 4 P. M. and a solemn benediction was pronounced.

Police Raid So-called Clubs.

Acting Captain Grant of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station raided the rooms occupied by the Balmoral Club, 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, late Saturday night, and arrested James Quinn of 133 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Bernard Reid of 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who were charged with keeping a gambling house; and Frank Taylor of 335 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Charles Stone and Emanuel Kahn of 287 Lenox Avenue, who were charged with disorderly conduct. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday Magistrate Kudlich held Quinn and Reid in $500 bail each for examination to-morrow. Taylor, Stone, and Kahn were discharged. A similar raid was made yesterday morning at the rooms of the A. C. Hendricks Club, 119 Fourth Avenue, by the police of the East Fifth Street Station. Seven men found playing cards were arrested. They gave the names of Louis B. Lewis, George Trisby, Charles Cannon, John J. Packard, Morris Goldman, Emmerson Knowles, and Morris Graham. The officers seized twenty-seven packs of cards, 640 chips, and two poker tables. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday they were fined $5 each.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OLD FLEMISH SIDEBOARDS.

Richly carved, remarkably effective. The twisted supports, beautiful scrolls of door panels, narrow parallel grooves of drawer ornament—all are scrupulously in the style of Flanders, when her art was world-famed. The cabinet tops, raised on slim ornamental posts, are unexceptionally unique — picturesque enough to make any ware look exquisite.

Fresh Spring fancies all over the store.

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An elegant new "WATERS" Upright Piano, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals—VERY RICH, DEEP TONE, WITH FINE SINGING QUALITY, and containing all the latest improvements,

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THE PALISADES' BEAUTIES

LITTLE SUCCESS YET IN THE ATTEMPTS TO PRESERVE THEM.

The Rock Blasters Dipping Deeper than Ever into the Sides of the Cliffs—A Brief Resume of Legislative Enactments to Prevent Destruction—Obstacles Which the Palisades Commission Has Been Unable to Overcome.

Since the time, some thirty years ago, when trap rock was in general use for paving purposes in this and neighboring cities, the Palisades had a period of undisturbed rest, until within the last four or five years quarrying operations have been resumed. In those earlier days when what was known as Belgian block was adopted as the best pavement for city streets the lower part of the Palisades ridge, from Jersey City to Weehawken, furnished the supply, and the natural beauty of this lower section was then most thoroughly destroyed, except the cliffs south of Eldorado, where the King and Duer estates still hold undefiled a small portion of this once picturesque ridge. Contrasted with the barren and desolate appearance of the denuded and broken surface on either side, this small reservation of the primitive natural scenery of the west shore of the Hudson still affords most striking evidence of the destruction that now threatens the grander portions of the Palisades above.

The demand for broken stone has so greatly increased of late years with the improved methods of roadmaking and street paving, and its use for ballasting railroad beds, that the attention of the quarrymen has again been drawn to this convenient source of supply, and the destruction in places of the wooded slope below, where detached and broken boulders are inexpensively and easily converted into road material, has been followed up the perpendicular face of the cliffs, where, with the improved methods of drilling and blasting, large masses of rock have been thrown off into the steam crushers, and from them, in the various required sizes of broken stone, into the scows lying at the river's edge below.

The visible signs of destruction already wrought along the river front of the Palisades have justly alarmed the public mind and aroused a sentiment so strongly against their further defacement that it has reached the Legislatures of the two States, New-York and New-Jersey, within whose boundaries the Palisades lie, and official action has been taken at Trenton and also at Albany resulting in the enactment of several laws tending in various ways to check the persistent destruction of this remarkable and interesting feature of Hudson River scenery. The almost universal demand that a stop should be put to the ruinous work of the quarrymen has caused a general rejoicing at and acceptance of almost any action that seemed likely to accomplish that end.

For over thirty-five years, as the plateau on top has gradually been built upon, the residents of these heights have found it at times necessary for the security of their own interests and comfort, as well as for the protection of the Palisades, to buy the intervening space between the top of the steep rocks and the river. This narrow strip has been bought up under these conditions at from $100 to $500 per acre, until in this desultory manner several miles of shore have been rescued from the intrusion of offensive interests and from threatened defacement. Although this hindrance to the operations of the quarrymen and others has been effectual as far as it has reached, it lacks the essential of permanency and must necessarily be of only temporary security, dependent on the life or disposition of the individual owner.

In the Fall of 1894 the attention of Gov. Werts of New-Jersey was called to the importance of preserving the scenic beauty and symmetry of these grand old rocks, and he at once prepared two bills in line with the methods already so successfully employed by the residents, and submitted them to the Legislature at its next session. One, authorizing the Riparian Commissioners of the State to insert a restrictive clause in all leases or sales of riparian rights along the water front of the Palisades, protecting them from defacement, was passed, and is now a law in that State. The other bill authorized the Governor to appoint Commissioners to condemn by right of eminent domain and take title for public purposes, of all property where quarrying operations were carried on along the Palisades front. This last bill was in committee of the Senate at Trenton when a bill was introduced at Albany and passed, creating a Palisades Commission of three members, whose duties were confined to making an appeal to the National Government to have Congress authorize the purchase of the Palisades for a military "reserve, or for fortification purposes," and subsequently, through the efforts of the New-York State Commissioners, a similar bill was drafted and passed by the New-Jersey Legislature, and three Commissioners from that State were also duly appointed to co-operate with them.

The initial steps New-Jersey had taken to protect her own natural scenery now came to a standstill, and all eyes and hopes have since been centred on Washington. The efforts of the Inter-State Commissioners before the Military Committee of the House, and at the War Department, do not appear to have met with the success which the assumed importance of these heights for military or fortification purposes seemed to have warranted, and it is reported that the War Department failed to see any use in a military or strategic sense that the Palisades could be adapted to. The requirement in the bill that the State militia, as well as the United States Army, should be privileged to use this proposed reservation "for military manoeuvres" seemed a proper and thoughtful provision, until the Military Committee discovered that all the manoeuvring that could be done within the lines laid out by the Commission would have to be executed on an area twelve miles long and only nine hundred feet wide, and that the cost of this ribbon strip to the National Government would be about $4,000,000 instead of $500,000, as stated by the Commissioners.

These facts in themselves seem fatal to a favorable report, and when taken in conjunction with the proposition to fortify these heights (an idea which the Commissioners persisted in impressing on the Military Committee, most of whose members are veterans of our late war) there exists apparently but little ground to hope that the Palisades may be saved by alleging their military importance as a reason. The

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friends of the movement hope that, if the Military Committee does not approve of the bill now before it, it will not let it remain unacted upon in committee, but report it adversely. The quarrying will continue until some effective means are adopted to stop it, and so long as this bill is pending in Congress all other endeavors are naturally in suspense.

Although it may seem groundless, a number of thoughtful people seriously fear that should the National Government buy the Palisades for a military reservation, and, as the bill expresses it, "for military manoeuvres," the forest growth on the summit would have to be removed to fit the ground for these warlike purposes. Should the forest trees that crown these rocks with an embellishment so impressive in grandeur, and as essential to their beauty as are the tresses of a maiden, be cut off, half of the wild picturesqueness of the Palisades would be obliterated.

There appears to be a growing belief that the best plan, after all, is that which will compel the States and their public-spirited citizens to attend to their own affairs and preserve their own natural scenery.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29

Monday
March 30-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

AN IMPORTANT JOURNEY

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FOREIGN TRIP NOT FOR PLEASURE ALONE.

A Conference to Take Place Between the Kaiser and King Humbert at Venice—Conjectured that the Conferees Will Have Something to Say About Russia's Dominance in Turkey — The German Party Warmly Welcomed in Italy.

BERLIN, March 29.—The imperial party, in its visit to Italy, is accompanied by a large and distinguished suite. Among those attached to the Emperor are Gen. von Plessen, Col. Engelbrecht, and three aides de camp; Admiral von Senden-Bibran, chief of the Emperor's marine staff; Count von Eulenburg, Grand Marshal of the Court; Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter, German Minister to Denmark and a close confidant of the Kaiser, and Dr. Leuthold. Among the attendants of the Empress are two chamberlains and two ladies of honor. The young Princes are accompanied by three tutors. Court Pastor Drysander is also with the party for the purpose of officiating at the religious duties of Holy Week, and Court Painter Bohrdt will make sketches of the coasts of Italy and Sicily, which afterward will be produced in pictures commemorative of the trip.

Leaving Naples on March 31 on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the Emperor and Empress, with their suites, will sail for Palermo. They will sojourn five days in Sicily and will sail thence for Venice, where a meeting will take place between the Kaiser and King Humbert, the communications between Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, and the Marquis di Rudini, Italian Prime Minister, in regard to the presence of the German Emperor in Italy having resulted in the two monarchs deciding upon having a conference alone. Queen Margherita will accompany King Humbert and will receive the Empress. During the three days of the stay of the imperial party in Venice the King and Queen of Roumania will join the imperial and royal party. After the interview between the Kaiser and King Humbert, the Emperor will start for Vienna, where he will be joined by Prince Hohenlohe.

The official press has received instructions to minimize the importance of these conferences and to state that Prince Hohenlohe is going to Austria for the purpose of attending the marriage of his niece, and that his meeting the Emperor there is a mere coincidence, the imperial visit to Austria and the marriage of the Chancellor's niece being synchronous events. It is impossible, however, to divest the Kaiser's trip of the important fact that his Majesty will meet successively three monarchs who are his allies, meetings which certainly have some significance. It is believed here that the conferences do not relate to a renewal of the Dreibund, that being already secured, but rather to the Kaiser's policy toward Russia, whose successful diplomacy in Bulgaria and dominance of Turkey have created feelings of great anxiety at the Austrian and Roumanian Courts, to the King of Roumania especially, that monarch being somewhat uneasy as to the prudence of his entente with the Dreibund in view of Russia's attitude.

The enthusiastic reception given to the Emperor in Italy is largely due to his own tact. Previous to his arriving in Genoa his Majesty ordered the band of marines on board the Hohenzollern, which was awaiting him at Genoa, to give a concert for the benefit of the Italian soldiers who were wounded at the battle of Adowa, in Abyssinia, and the entertainment netted a large sum. The Kaiser also directed Prince Henry of Prussia to visit the wounded who were being treated in the hospital in Naples the day before he himself arrived there. Another concert will be given by the marine band in Naples, where the Emperor's popularity has reached a phenomenal intensity of enthusiasm.

The Zenker-Kettelshodt Duel.

The story associated with the duel fought last Thursday between Lieut. von Kettelshodt, an officer attached to the imperial yacht Hohenzollen, and Herr Zenker, a prominent Berlin lawyer and anti-Semite leader, in which the latter was killed, is of absorbing interest in social circles where the affair is being discussed in detail. Lieut. von Kettelshodt obtained permission to remain in Germany when the Hohenzollern started for Genoa, and it was known among his friends that his remaining behind was for the purpose of fighting the duel. Herr Zenker was a lawyer of large practice and very wealthy. He married a charming woman, by whom he had two children, Frau Zenker met Lieut. von Kettelshodt in 1894 at Laboe, a seaside resort near Kiel, and their ensuing unconcealed friendship aroused Herr Zenker's jealousy to so great an extent that his wife left him in August last and went to Detmold, taking her two children with her.

Herr Zenker, in course of time, came to feel that he would be justified in challenging von Kettelshodt. As Zenker was a Lieutenant in the Landwehr, he was entitled to demand a duel. The challenge was sent, and accepted by von Kettelshodt, who, according to his right, chose the weapons, and the terms of their use. The challenged officer named pistols, both principals to fire until one should be disabled. Several naval officers accompanied von Kettelshodt from Kiel to Potsdam, in the vicinity of which the duel was fought. Herr Zenker wore the uniform of a Lieutenant in the Landwehr, and his brother, a physician, watched the fight. Shots were exchanged four times, von Kettelshodt's fourth shot piercing Zenker's heart. Von Kettelshodt immediately surrendered himself to a superior officer, and will stand trial. The episode has touched public feeling greatly, there being, even in army and navy circles, a feeling of sorrow at Zenker's fate, and the affair undoubtedly will lead to a widespread agitation against dueling, too strong for the devotees of the code to withstand.

Liebknecht's Birthday.

The seventieth birthday of Herr William Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was celebrated to-day with unusual ceremony, the celebration being participated in by all of the Socialist Deputies in the Reichstag, the Socialist members of the Berlin municipality, and the officials of the Socialist Party. A grand banquet was held, at which 150 covers were laid, and the chair in which Herr Liebknecht sat was garlanded with roses. The Socialist group in the Reichstag presented their venerable leader with a bronze votive tablet, inscribed "To their Senior, Wilhelm Liebknecht, on his seventieth birthday, from the Social Democrats in the German Reichstag." Herr Singer toasted Herr Liebknecht as "a soldier in the struggle for the liberation of humanity," and compared the dignified celebration of his natal day with the war jubilee and the drunkenness of the German bourgeoisie.

The Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist newspaper, urges the Socialists and the working people generally to celebrate May Day prudently and calmly, and only to cease work on that day where it is possible to do so without danger of collision with the authorities and the employers. The tone of the Vorwaerts's article is a vast advance in moderation as compared with the old cry of a universal strike demonstration.

Von Blumenthal Ill.

The aged Count Leonard von Blumenthal, Field Marshal General and chief of the general staff of the Prussian Army, is seriously ill with bronchitis. At his advanced age—he will be eighty-six on July 10—it is feared that he may not recover. Ex-Empress Frederick sends Count von Seckendorff, Grand Master of the ex-Empress's Court, daily to inquire as to the old soldier's condition, and has ordered frequent bulletins to be wired to her.

The Congress of Silesian Centrists, held last week, resolved to demand that the Chancellor revise the German commercial treaties and increase the tariffs. The congress passed resolutions favoring bimetallism, and declared that if the majority of the Centre Party in the Reichstag shall not support that system the Silesian Centrists will organize a Catholic section of the Agrarian League.

CAREER OF THE LATE W. Q. JUDGE.

Claude F. Wright Praises His Work for the Theosophists.

Claude Falls Wright's address before the Theosophical Society in Chickering Hall yesterday morning was upon the career and purpose of the late William Q. Judge. The lecturer said:

"The growth of the Theosophical Society and its success were due altogether to Mr. Judge's wonderful work as an organizer. In 1875 Mr. Judge became interested in Mme. Blavatsky's work, and began investigations under her direction. Within a month he became a firm believer in the Theosophical movement, and at the request of Mme. Blavatsky organized the Theosophical Society. From that time until his death his career was remarkable.

"During three years Mr. Judge was almost in daily communication with Mme. Blavatsky, and he subsequently told of extraordinary things accomplished by her. He was slandered and criticised for his belief, but he could not help believing what he had actually seen. He had become intimately acquainted with the mysteries of ancient religious beliefs, and when he declared he could hold communication with higher beings it brought forth a storm of abuse, and he was called a fraud. But those who denounced him admitted that they knew nothing about it.

"Mr. Judge succeeded in establishing a society of free religious thought, and awoke in men a memory of the soul. He was a believer in reincarnation, and claimed he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This was scoffed at, but who could say that such was not the case? Mr. Judge brought to the world a knowledge of its possibilities, and established a spiritual commonwealth that nothing can destroy."

Fund of $250,000 Wanted.

The Young Women's Christian Association, which celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary a few weeks ago, has issued an appeal to the public for $250,000, to be known as an anniversary fund. It is proposed that a portion of the amount raised shall be invested in order to secure additional income, and the rest shall be used for the gradual extension of the educational work of the institution. Thousands of women during the last quarter of a century have been prepared in the classes for self-support. Checks may be made payable to Miss Emma Van Buren, Assistant Treasurer, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

FOR ONE DAY IN SEVEN

DR. MACARTHUR ON THE SABBATH DAY COMMANDMENT.

He Would Observe Friday if Among Mohammedans, and Saturday if Among Seventh Day Baptists—Impossibility of Having a Universal Day for Worship—The Utterances of St. Paul to the Colossians and Romans.

"When is Sunday not Sunday, or when may any day in the week be observed as the day of rest and worship?"

That is a query which follows a train of ideas started by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church in an address at a meeting of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance on Thursday of last week.

Dr. MacArthur emphasized the value, spiritually, mentally, and physically, of the Divine command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

"But," he added, to the surprise of some of his eager listeners, "I should consider the spirit of the command—a seventh portion of the week—rather than the observance of any particular day. I should not hesitate, if I were with Seventh Day Baptists, to observe the seventh day of the week, or, if I were with Mohammedans, to observe Friday."

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES requested Dr. MacArthur to give a more particular expression of his views on the observance of the commandment, he said:

"The spirit of the thing is kept when a seventh portion of the time is dedicated to rest and worship. To make a practical application of that thought, if I were in a part of the country where my Seventh Day Baptist or Jewish brethren were most numerous, where the social customs and business engagements were under their control, I should not have the slightest hesitancy in recognizing what they call the Sabbath. When the rest of the community was engaged in social enjoyments and business pursuits, it would be wellnigh impossible for me to worship as profitably as when the rest of the people were worshipping also.

"I would go even further, and say that if I were in a community of Mohammedans, I should have no difficulty in making as my day of rest and worship Friday, which is the day they observe as the day of rest, so far as they observe any day.

"It is doubtless true that the resurrection took place on the first day of the week, and in Revelation it is called the Lord's day. There is no doubt that the Disciples for a time observed both Saturday and Sunday, one probably because of early teaching, and the other as the day of the Lord's resurrection. There are hints in the New Testament of this double observance. After a time observance of the seventh day was set aside. In the early Church, after apostolic days, we have frequent mention of public meetings for worship on the first day of the week. But there was no such positive enactment in the New Testament as to the observance of that day as there was in the Old Testament for rest on the seventh day of the week.

"If we were to insist upon an identical period of holy time—a universal Sabbath—we should find it impossible of observance. The difference of latitude makes a difference in time. The time of observance of the Sabbath in one degree of longitude would be entirely at variance with its observation in another degree.

"I have always had a queer sort of feeling about the day I lost in going to Japan. There is an hour lost in going from here to Chicago. We keep on losing as we travel westward, and when the sailors cross the western meridian they take out one day. In going to Japan I passed from Saturday to Monday. I could only get back that day by exactly retracing the route homeward, which I did not do.

"Now, what relation do I bear to that lost Sunday? A traveler going westward around the world, however careful he may be in his observation of days, will find upon his return home that he is observing the seventh day of the week instead of the first as the Sabbath. On the other hand, the traveler, if he goes eastward and is equally careful of his enumeration of days, will find on his return that he is observing the second day of the week as the Sabbath.

"A party of English sailors visiting Pitcairn Island arrived there, according to their records, on Saturday, but they found the Christian islanders keeping the Christian Sabbath on that day. The Saturday of one was the Sunday of the others.

"The Sabbath was not based upon so precarious a foundation. It was conditional upon the due proportion of time for rest and worship, rather than upon the idea of an identical time for the entire world.

"St. Paul says, in Colossians, ii., 16: 'Let no man therefore judge you in meat or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days.' He also says, in Romans, xiv., 5, 6: 'One man esteemeth one day above another: another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it.'

"That would justify me in observing the rest day of the Jews or of the Mohammedans if it seemed advisable, because of the consideration of the geographical impossibility of a universal day for the Sabbath.

"It is uncertain upon what one of our days the Sabbath would fall if we could calculate from the creation. Our computation of time from the beginning of the Christian era is undoubtedly wrong. With this element of uncertainty, I do not see why every one should not conform to the Sabbath observed by those around him. With the people who do not do this, the day is frequently lost altogether.

"I would, however, favor a large liberty for all men in their choice of a day. I am opposed in toto to all forms of persecution or prosecution. States which have on their statute books laws interfering with the liberty of the people to worship as they please are violating the fundamental principles of the American people.

"Have I known any one who held similar views about the Sabbath? Yes, the late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. He was a delightful man, a broad man, and also very orthodox. When I heard him express these views, I thought I could not be far wrong. I think there would be no lack of approval from God because of a little change made in the calendar day, when it is not possible to be sure of the right day in any case."

Dr. MacArthur believes in keeping sacredly the day observed, without reading, writing, or the consideration of secular matters.

THE OBNOXIOUS M'KINLEY BANNER.

Torn at Morton's Convention, Its Owner Wants the Pieces.

The McKinley banner that caused such a rumpus at the Republican State Convention last Tuesday in Grand Central Palace is still an active factor for contention.

The banner was carried into Gov. Morton's convention, it is said, by ex-Alderman McMurray, one of John E. Milholland's lieutenants. It was torn into several fragments in the scrimmage that followed its display.

It is claimed that a considerable part of this banner is now in the possession of George E. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee. Ex-Alderman McMurray yesterday obtained a summons from City Magistrate Deuel, calling upon Mr. Manchester to appear before him in the Yorkville Police Court to explain what he has done with the property represented in the banner.

Otto Irving Wise, not long ago one of John E. Milholland's lieutenants, is now suing him for money advanced to the State Club.

Mr. Wise claims that he sent a boy to serve the summons on Mr. Milholland at the State Club Wednesday night, and that some of Mr. Milholland's friends at the club pounced upon the young process server, maltreated him vigorously, tore a Morton button from the lapel of his coat, and then hustled him out.

SAFE AGAIN IN NEW-YORK.

But Misses O'Hearn and Smith Say Nothing of the Alleged Mad Lover.

From Jacksonville there came last Wednesday a dispatch saying that two women, residents of New-York, had embarked on the Clyde Line steamship Comanche and started for this city to escape the persecutions of a mad lover, who figured in the story as a Mr. Dunn, and who, it was said, had threatened to murder one of the women if she did not marry him.

The Comanche arrived here late last night. About a score of people were among her passengers, and about an equal number had assembled on the pier. Among the latter was a heavy-set man, who admitted to the reporters that he was there to meet Miss A. H. O'Hearn and Miss C. A. Smith, the women spoken of in the dispatch from Jacksonville. He refused any further information.

The women were second cabin passengers. When they saw the clipping they interpolated the reading of it with such exclamations as "The ide-a-a-h!" "How ridiculous!" "No such thing!" Asked if there was any foundation for the story, one said, "We won't say anything about it," and the other exclaimed, "Least said, soonest mended!"

"Do you know Mr. Dunn?" they were asked.

"No, and we don't want to know him!" one of the women snapped.

MOVING GOVERNMENT TREASURE.

Over a Hundred Tons of Gold and Silver Transported in Wagons.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Saturday was the most important of the moving days for Uncle Sam at the crumbling pile known as the Government Building, $16,500,000 in gold, silver, and copper being safely transferred from the old Sub-Treasury vaults by the American Express Company, to the second floor of the Rand-McNally Building, where the Sub-Treasury will be situated until the new four-million-dollar Federal building is completed.

The treasure weighed over 111 tons. Officials of the Treasury counted and placed the coin in sacks and packages, which were passed along a line of men guarded with guns to the iron safes of the company from the wagons at the street door. Four wagons were kept going back and forth all day. The Treasury Department had thirty-five employes at work, and the express company twenty-five.

Ten million dollars of money, in gold, was moved, being five times the usual amount at the Sub-Treasury, on account of the bond issue.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SCHEME

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM IS QUITE OUT OF THE QUESTION.

Senator Gray Discusses the Financial Plank of the Massachusetts Republican Convention—He Argues that the Plan It Suggests of Securing Free Coinage of Silver Through Agreement Among the Nations Never Can Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Gray of Delaware was not enthusiastic to-day when asked his opinion of the platform adopted Friday by the Massachusetts Republicans. Senator Gray said the Massachusetts platform seemed to attach a great many conditions to the maintenance of the gold standard. He said he saw no reason why the United States should experiment with bimetallism by "international agreement" because other countries might see fit to do so.

"The platform adopted by the Massachusetts Democrats last year," said Mr. Gray, "seems to me much more satisfactory in this respect. They made the important declaration that they 'opposed any further purchase of silver bullion on Government account,' of which I find no trace in the Republican platform. This is more important in some respects than anything else, because it is in these shifty compromises, like the Bland law and the Sherman law, that our real danger lies.

"I wish these people who are constantly talking about bimetallism by international agreement would give careful study to the experience of France under the bimetallic system. I do not believe an international agreement is practicable, even if it is desirable. There is not the slightest substantial reason for believing that the leading European nations which are now on a gold basis will throw away their efforts of years in establishing their existing monetary systems.

"The Austro-Hungarian Bank has accumulated over $100,000,000 in gold as the result of years of effort, and the Government has accumulated an independent store, for the purpose of resuming gold payments. The financial policy of the empire for a series of years has been directed to this one object.

"The German Empire established the gold standard at considerable cost, sold its surplus silver at a discount, and now has the gold standard in complete and harmonious operation.

"The Bank of Russia and the Russian Government have accumulated over $500,000,000 in gold, with the purpose of establishing a fixed par of exchange and getting away from the old silver basis.

"Great Britain maintains the gold standard with immense profit to herself, even in the opinion of some of the free-silver people.

"France was compelled, with the other countries of the Latin Union, to close her mints to the free coinage of silver in order to protect her gold.

"It is not conceivable that these nations will throw away these results to placate a little silver faction abroad or at home.

"Admitting for the sake of argument that a bimetallic agreement was once made, and the infinite difficulties regarding the ratio, the mint regulations, and the disposition of existing masses of silver were disposed of, there would be absolutely no power to enforce such an agreement. No country which was a party to it would witness with serenity the departure of its gold and the entry of silver in its place.

"An international agreement would not long deter the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the Imperial Bank of Germany, and the Imperial Government of Russia from finding ways to nullify paper pledges if they should see their gold supplies sifting across the border into other countries as the result of opening their respective national mints to free coinage of silver. It would not be necessary to formally denounce the agreement, in the language of diplomacy, to defeat its practical purpose. Mint regulations and banking policies would interpose when a country saw itself losing gold, and the moment it was apparent that one country had lost faith in the efficacy of the bimetallic policy the others would tumble over each other in their eagerness to repudiate it.

"The countries which should succeed most effectively in nullifying the agreement would hold on to their gold, and the rest, after floundering in the mire of vitiated contracts, repudiation, and business paralysis, would begin at the bottom of the ladder to acquire again sufficient gold to resume specie payments upon the gold basis."

A Truck Driver Asphyxiated.

Frank Foreman, a truck driver, of 239 Bleecker Street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated accidentally, it is supposed, by illuminating gas. James F. Coyne, who rented a furnished room to Foreman on the top floor, says that he heard Foreman staggering up stairs to his room about midnight Saturday.

Her Burns Proved Fatal.

Jennie Allen, the eight-year-old girl of 78 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who was badly burned while trying to wind a clock Saturday, died in the Harlem Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Her mother was present.

ELECTIONS IN 1896.

Presidential, State, Legislative, and Congressional—General Contests in Twenty-nine States and Partial in All Others—Twenty-four United States Senators Affected—The Whole National Administration May Be Changed.

In the dull off years in politics the idle politician, wondering how he can shake off the troublesome ennui that is a constant companion, prays for the swift coming of the Presidential year. When it comes he fairly revels in politics. He arouses an enthusiasm within himself that is impossible at any other time and puts all his energies into the fight.

The average citizen is affected in a similar manner. He may have disdained to talk politics in the off years and showed a marked preference for conversation about Wall Street, the comparative advantages of life across the North River, or in Harlem, the difficulty of getting servants in the country, the merits of the different classes of bicycles, or any other topic of equally absorbing interest. But in the Presidential year he loses his aplomb and excitedly discusses politics, attends political conventions and meetings, and cheers lustily for his candidate, never ceasing until the election is over.

A Presidential year coming only once in four years is indeed an event in politics, and 1896 will be no exception to the rule. After the exciting contests before the political conventions over policies and candidates will come the alignment of the National parties against each other in every State in the Union, and a long, intensely interesting campaign. In other years States are not all greatly interested, but in the Presidential year they all are.

The general election will be held this year on Nov. 3. On that day every State in the Union will choose as many Presidential Electors as it has members in both houses of Congress. These Presidential Electors in turn are to choose the next President of the United States, who will hold for a term of four years. Their choice may involve a change in the politics of the entire National Administration, with the Cabinet, and the hundreds of thousands of employes of the Federal Government in every part of the Nation.

It may also involve an abrupt change in the economical policy of the Government and take the tariff from a revenue basis to a prohibitive and robber basis. It may also involve immense unnecessary and fraudulent expenditures of money for dishonest pensions. Furthermore, it may involve a change in the financial conditions of the Government. All these things are very important.

Every member of the present National House of Representatives must again go before his constituents this Fall. It is possible that the overwhelming majority of Republicans in the House may be changed to a minority. There will be conventions and elections in every Congressional district.

Twenty-four United States Senators will be affected by the results in the various States in the Legislative elections this year. The class of Senators whose terms expire March 4, 1897, comprises twenty-nine members, but five re-elections or elections of successors to members have already been consummated.

The elections for all these Legislatures will be held on the date of the Presidential election, Nov. 3, except Arkansas and Vermont. The Legislature to select a successor to Senator James K. Jones (Dem.) will be elected Sept. 8, and the one that selects the successor to Justin H. Morrill (Rep.) Sept. 1. The other Senators that will be affected are:

James L. Pugh, (Dem.,) Alabama; Henry M. Teller, (Rep.,) Colorado; Orville H. Platt, (Rep.,) Connecticut; Wilkinson Call, (Dem.,) Florida; John B. Gordon, (Dem.,) Georgia; John M. Palmer, (Dem.,) Illinois; Daniel W. Voorhees, (Dem.,) Indiana; William A. Peffer, (Pop.,) Kansas; George G. Vest, (Dem.,) Missouri; John P. Jones, (Pop.,) Nevada; Jacob H. Gallinger, (Rep.,) Maine; David B. Hill, (Dem.,) New-York; Jeter C. Pritchard, (Rep.,) North Carolina; H. C. Hansbrough, (Rep.,) North Dakota; John H. Mitchell, (Rep.,) Oregon; James Don Cameron, (Rep.,) Pennsylvania; James H. Kyle, (Pop.,) South Dakota; Arthur Brown, (Rep.,) Utah; Watson C. Squire, (Rep.,) Washington, and William F. Vilas, (Dem.,) Wisconsin; George C. Perkins, (Rep.,) California; Fred T. Dubois, (Rep.,) Idaho, and J. L. M. Irby, (Dem.,) South Carolina.

The vacancy in Kentucky caused by the inability of the Legislature to elect a Senator to succeed Joseph C. S. Blackburn will not be affected by the election of this Fall. It is probable, however, that the Legislature elected in Delaware will have the pleasant duty of electing a Senator, as it seems hardly probable that Mr. Du Pont will be seated.

Appearances indicate that two of the most offensive of the Populists who came into power on the tidal wave of 1890, Senators Peffer and Kyle, will be forced into private life. In Alabama Senator Pugh is making his fight on free-silver lines. Ex-Speaker Crisp is following his example in Georgia, and Senator Vest has made the same issue in Missouri. Senator Brown, in Utah, will be compelled to face his record in declining to act with his colleague, Senator Cannon, in voting against protection until free silver should be given by the Republican Party.

In New-York, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin the Republicans claim that they will be able to change the political complexion of the Senators so far as this year's elections are concerned, and numerous candidates are already conducting campaigns designed to secure the support of the Legislatures. It is believed that the Democrats in North Carolina will be able to regain control of the Legislature and select a Democratic successor to Senator Pritchard. The same result is probable as regards Senator Brown in Utah.

General State elections will be held in twenty-nine of the States, while some others will select Governors or administrative or judicial officers. In very few, only Congressmen are elected. Municipal and county elections are also to be held in many of the States. Those which will hold general State elections are:

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Idaho, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Maine will elect a Governor.

In a number of States important Constitutional amendments will be submitted to

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

THE HISTORICAL ROMANCE,

"Nor King Nor Country,"

BY GILBERT PARKER.

author of "Pierre and His People," and other fascinating tales of Northwest trappers and Indians, will be continued from March 31 until April 6.

April 1—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
2—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
3—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
4—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
6—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
7—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
8—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
9—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
10—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
11—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

By JANE BARLOW.

ROSANNE

Author of "IRISH IDYLLS," "BOGLAND STUDIES," ETC.

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SYNOPSIS.

Rosanne Tierney is an Irish dairymaid at the Kilcrumlyn farm. She is writing a letter to her sweetheart, Dan McClean, to meet her the next Saturday evening at Kilbracken, when she is summoned by her mistress to carry the sour milk to the pigs. In her haste she empties a crock containing the week's cream into her bucket and feeds that to the pigs. Discovering her mistake, and fearing her mistress, she decides to run away from home. She gathers her belongings and especially a fine new hat, and starts across the fields. She meets Martha Reilly, her cousin, who tells her that Dan, her lover, has thrown Rosanne over, and taken up with Maggie Walsh, Rosanne's stepsister. Rosanne then decides not to go home, but to go to her Aunt Lizzie Mahony's at Hewitstown. She walks along, and as night comes on, she creeps under a haystack and sleeps until dawn.

PART II.

It found her bewilderingly miserable, but delivered from the panic fears that had beset her, while the world was black and white, and she stole out of the yellow-mounded haggart on to the highroad close by. She hardly noticed that she was hungry and cold and damp with dew as she resumed her journey, upon which the July sun soon began to glare strong and fierce. The way was much longer than she thought, and she lengthened it by missing it several times, finding intricate directions all the more puzzling because she was dazed for the want of food and sleep. Two women, of whom she had made inquiries and who told her of terribly many miles gave her a drink of milk, but that was all she had the whole day. With her gaudy hat, and her carelessly-wisped-on shawl and bedraggled pink gown, her curly hair tossed and ruffled, and her eyes wild and woe-begone, she had become a forlorn, strange-looking figure, which passers-by eyed curiously, and on which they sometimes made remarks. This alarmed her greatly, for solitary wanderings were a new experience to her. She made up her mind never to be a ballad singer, and her aunt's house grew a more and more desired refuge. At last, when the shadows stretched very long, and the sunbeams had relaxed their scorching grip, she came to a bit of road that seemed familiar to her. Round the next turn, if she was not mistaken, stood the little white cottage at the foot of a steep field, in the angle where two lonings met—she remembered the place very well.

And, sure enough, round the corner, just as she had hoped, the little white cottage came into view, a sight which for a few moments she beheld with much comfort of heart. But she had not taken many quick steps toward it before she perceived that something was amiss. On the brown slope of the thatch a thick cloud of smoke was brooding, dull and pale, and, as she looked, thicker black clouds came rolling up through it in great, heavy puffs, pierced here and there by sharp thrusts of flame, which even under the sunset of the sky gleamed strong and red. Very clearly the house was on fire, which was a dreadful thing; but what struck Rosanne with still more dismay was that there seemed to be nobody about to mind it. Three small stranger boys were sitting on the triangular grass plat between the two lanes just in front of the cottage, but they were busily playing some game with bits of broken crockery and taking no interest in the fire. Nobody else was to be seen. Rosanne ran up to the children in a breathless scare. "Where's all the Mahonys?" she said; "sure, they can't be in it, wid the roof blazin' over their heads?" One of the boys glanced at her indifferently. "Och, the Mahonys was put out of it yisterday for the rint," he said, "and the Colonel's burning the ould bad houses to hinder the people of comin' back to them, and squatters, and tramps, and all manner. Give me the blue-edged bit, Billy."

"And where's me uncle gone to?" said Rosanne.

"I dunno," said the boy, "unless it was to the Union below at Hewitstown."

"Sure, not at all," said Billy; "I heard them sayin' Pat Mahony was gone to his brother's place, away at Tullylough."

The first boy, who was freckled and blue-eyed and red-headed, put out his tongue in acknowledgment of this correction, and the third, who was like him, said: "No, he isn't. They've all took off to the States." Rosanne thought they looked quite fiendishly hideous. She was turning toward the house when Billy said: "There's nobody in it"; but his brother said: "Yis, there is, after that ag'in. I seen Alec Anderson and another of the bailiff's men goin' round wid a pitchfork a while ago."

Rosanne ran desperately up to the door and looked in. It was all a smother of smoke inside, and the flames might be heard gnashing their teeth among the crackling rafters. Then she ran on round the corner of the house, and there, sure enough, were two men, one of whom, standing on the pigsty wall, was poking a pitchfork into the thatch. The fact was that Alec Anderson, who had a thrifty turn, had noticed a fresh golden patch where Pat Mahony had lately darned his roof, and now deemed it worth while to rescue the good bit of straw from the conflagration for use on his own premises. Burning cabins is hot and thirsty work on a radiant July day, and Anderson's mood had become irritable over it. So when a disheveled bit of a vagrant girl, wrapped in an old rag of a shawl surmounted by an incongruous gay hat, came rushing up to him and in horror-stricken accents asked would he please be tellin' where Mrs. Mahony was gone, he felt moved to reply by tossing down a bundle of thatch on her off his fork and saying: "Ou, speir that at somebody that kens or cares, me hizzie, and dinna be bletherin' here awa'." Unluckily the bundle had a red-hot smoldering core, and as it dropped on Rosanne's head it knocked off her hat and set her hair alight and fell in scorching flakes before her eyes. She was fleeing away, blinded and terrified, but she tripped over a stone, and fell with her head against the wall, which stunned her into unconcern.

By the time that her troublesome world came back to her she had been conveyed to the infirmary ward of the Hewitstown Workhouse, a doleful whitewashed place, where the last red rays of the sunset were beating on the grimy windows. Poor Rosanne's fortunes had sunk so deeply within the last four and twenty hours that you would hardly have recognized her as the same girl who had talked to her cousin Martha at the gate among the hayfields, while the sun went down behind a screen of rounded tree tops. For her clothes were blackened and drenched with fire and water, and, much worse, her pretty curling hair was all burned off, and one side of her face was scorched. Next morning her neighbor in the ward thoughtfully lent her a bit of

"Ou, Speir That at Some One That Kens or Cares, Me Hizzie."

broken looking-glass that "she might see the quare show she was," but she had scarcely energy to glance at it, and was faintly shocked by the disfigured image. All the day she lay in a dazed, apathetic state, and took little heed of anything. It seemed to her as if she had been there always in a dreary sort of dream.

But on the day after, when the creeping shadow on the floor had shrunken almost to its noontide skimpiness, she suddenly roused up quite awake. Just outside the door, which was close to her bed, she heard a familiar voice speaking—the voice of Dan McClean. Rosanne held her breath as the nurse, a square-framed, stolid person, was called out to interview "a young man from about Kilbracken, that was come axin' after a girl." Dan's voice would have sounded like heavenly music to her if the echo of Martha's had not come harshly through it and jarred it into discord.

"Beg your pardon, ma'am," she heard him say, diffidently, "might there be a girl be the name of Rosanne Tierney in it?"

"Is it the name?" said the nurse, "sure I couldn't be tellin' you the names of the half of them that comes and goes. What sort is she?"

"Och, a slip of a girl," said Dan, whose descriptive powers were not great, "a slip of a girl—wid black hair—and a smallish size she is."

"There's plenty of them like that, if that's all," said the nurse; "we've a black-haired one come in the other day, not over big. Some sort of a tramp she is, and got a crack on the head wid a bit of the roof slippin' down on her; but I could be axin' her her name. Rosanne Tierney, did you say? And what might you be to her, supposin' she is? Her brother, maybe?"

It seemed to Rosanne as if an endless pause followed this question; yet Dan only hesitated for a moment before he answered: "Och, well, Ma'am," he said, "you might say I'm as good as a brother, anyway."

And with that a stormy darkness fell upon Rosanne. For what could "as good as a brother" signify, except marriage with the step-sister, Maggie Walsh? She hoped to goodness she might never have the misfortune to set eyes on either of the two of them to the end of her life's days—and she'd as lief that mightn't be very long—a pair of black-hearted rogues—the villain might just go back the way he came.

When a minute afterward the nurse returned to make her inquiry, the tramp kept her head under the blanket, and would only mutter, in a husky, mumbling way: "I dunno any such people at all—bid him get along out of that—me name's Isabella Hill," facts which were at once reported to Dan outside in the passage, with the additional details that the creature seemed to be a cross-tempered one, and perhaps not quite right in her senses. But at this moment another visitor arrived in the shape of a small, freckled, and red-haired boy, who was carrying, with an averse expression of countenance, a large, gaudily wreathed straw hat. "And what might you be wantin', Matthew Flanigan?" said the nurse.

"Me mother bid me bringin' th' ould hat," said Matthew. "It dropped off the girl that got hurted up at Pat Mahony's on Friday, and me brother brought it home, but she sez it might be a loss to the crathur that owned it, so she sent me along wid it, and it's him she'd a right to ha' sent—"

"Be the Powers of Smoke! . . . That's Belongin' to Rosanne Tierney."

"Be the powers of smoke!" Dan exclaimed, seizing hold of the hat, "that's belongin' to Rosanne Tierney; she got it new at Easter, and as proud of herself in it she was as a little paycock. Sure, I remember this tuft of yeller roses, wid red glass beads in them, cocked up at the side of it; I was tellin' her it looked for all the world like one of our ould donkey's ears, and was axin' her why wouldn't she be stickin' up the other to match it."

"For the matter of that," said the nurse, "there's dozens of quare hats goin' about the world, and all of them that demintedlookin' you'd be hard set to tell the one from the other. The aquil of the outlandish gazaboes you see on people these times I niver witnessed."

"Ah! but I couldn't be mistook in this one be any manes," said Dan, continuing to examine the hat; "sure, 'twas sittin' in front of me in the trap all the way drivin' over from her place to our place and back agin of Easter Sunday, an' here it is the very same. Couldn't I be seein' the girl, Ma'am, just for a minyit, for if she isn't Rosanne—"

But here a voice called loudly and clearly through the half-open door: "Don't you offer to be comin' next or nigh me, Dan McClean. I'm no such thing. Git away home to Maggie Walsh," it said, and Dan's sunburned face grew two inches shorter at the sound. "Glory be to goodness, it's herself," he said, "and me heart broke thinkin' what had become of her ever since Saturday morning. Sure, I'll not be comin' in if you're not wishful, jewel," he said, peering warily round the edge of the door, "but what talk at all was that you had about Maggie Walsh?"

"It was me cousin, Martha Reilly, was tellin' me all manner," said Rosanne, who felt as if she were wakening up out of a very ill-favored nightmare.

"Trust Martha Reilly to be gabbin' about what doesn't consarn her," said Dan. "Troth, I well knew your stepmother was pu

vote of the people, and the contest over these will add to the interest of the campaign.

A list of the officers to be elected, with the incumbents of the offices, and the politics ruling at present, has been carefully compiled by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and is given below:

Alabama, Aug. 3.

Governor, (term two years)--To succeed William C. Oates, (Dem.)
Attorney General, (term two years)--To succeed W. C. Fitts, (Dem.)
State Treasurer, (term two years)—To succeed J. Craig Smith, (Dem.)
State Auditor, (term two years)--To succeed John Purifoy, (Dem.)
Commissioner of Agriculture, (term two years)—To succeed Hector D. Lane, (Dem.)
Superintendent of Education, (term two years)—To succeed John O. Turner, (Dem.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)--To succeed J. Kirke Jackson, (Dem.)
Nine Congressmen, Nov. 3. Incumbents are:
First District—R. H. Clarke, (Dem.)
Second District—J. F. Stallings, (Dem.)
Third District--George P. Harrison, (Dem.)
Fourth District--Gaston A. Robbins, (Dem.)
Fifth District—James E. Cobb, (Dem.)
Sixth District—J. R. Bankhead, (Dem.)
Seventh District—M. W. Howard, (Pop.)
Eighth District—Joseph Wheeler, (Dem.)
Ninth District—O. W. Underwood, (Dem.)
The State Legislature chosen on Aug. 1 will meet on the first Monday in December and elect a successor to United States Senator J. L. Pugh, (Dem.)
If the Democrats win in the August State election, there will probably be passed by the State Legislature a bill calling for the people to vote on the question of having a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of adopting an amendment to the Constitution requiring an educational qualification for the right of suffrage. This question will not be brought up if either the Republicans or Populists or their combine wins in August.

Arkansas, Sept. 8.

Governor, (term two years)--To succeed James P. Clarke, (Dem.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed H. B. Armistead, (Dem.)
Treasurer, (term two years)—To succeed Ransom Gully, (Dem.)
Attorney General, (term two years)--To succeed B. B. Kinsworthy, (Dem.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term two years)—To succeed Jurius Jordan, (Dem.)
State Land Commissioner, (term two years)—To succeed G. E. Ritchie, (Dem.)
Superintendent of Mines, Manufactures, and Agriculture, (term two years)—To succeed W. G. Vincenheller, (Dem.)
Auditor, (term two years)—To succeed C. B. Mills, (Dem.)
The Legislature of 1897 will elect a successor to United States Senator James K. Jones, (Dem.)
Six Congressmen, Nov. 3. Incumbents are: First District—Phil D. McCullough, (Dem.)
Second District—John S. Little, (Dem.)
Third District—Thomas C. McRae, (Dem.)
Fourth District—W. L. Terry, (Dem.)
Fifth District—Hugh A. Dinsmore, (Dem.)
Sixth District—Robert Neill, (Dem.)

California, Nov. 3.

As there is some question affecting the legality of the appointment of Lieut. Gov. William T. Jeter, (Dem.,) it is possible that an election to fill this office may be held.
Members of State Legislature, except half the Senators. The Legislature chosen will elect a successor to United States Senator George C. Perkins, (Rep.)
Seven Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—E. L. Barham, (Rep.)
Second District—Grove L. Johnson, (Rep.)
Third District—S. G. Hilborn, (Rep.)
Fourth District—James G. Maguire, (Dem.)
Fifth District—Eugene F. Loud, (Rep.)
Sixth District—James McLachlan, (Rep.)
Seventh District—W. W. Bowers, (Rep.)

Colorado, Nov. 3.

Governor—To succeed A. W. McIntire, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor—To succeed J. L. Brush, (Rep.)
Treasurer—To succeed Henry Mulnix, (Rep.)
Auditor—To succeed C. C. Parks, (Rep.)
Secretary of State—To succeed A. B. McGaffey, (Rep.)
Attorney General—To succeed B. L. Carr, (Rep.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction—To succeed Mrs. A. J. Peavy, (Rep.)
Two Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—John F. Shafroth, (Rep.)
Second District—John C. Bell, (Pop.)
A Legislature, which will elect a successor to United States Senator Teller, (Rep.,) March 3, 1897.

Connecticut, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed O. Vincent Coffin, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term two years)—To succeed L. A. Cooke, (Rep.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed William C. Mowry, (Rep.)
Treasurer, (term two years)—To succeed George W. Hodge, (Rep.)
Controller, (term two years)—To succeed Benjamin P. Mead, (Rep.)
Four Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—E. Stevens Henry, (Rep.)
Second District—N. D. Sperry, (Rep.)
Third District—Charles A. Russell, (Rep.)
Fourth District—E. J. Hill, (Rep.)
A General Assembly which will choose a United States Senator to succeed O. H. Platt, (Rep.)

Delaware, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term four years)—To succeed William T. Watson, (Dem.)
A Representative in Congress to succeed the Rev. Jonathan S. Willis, (Rep.)
Three members of the State Senate, to serve four years. Twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, comprising the full membership of that body, to serve two years.
Whether the next Legislature will have the choice of a United States Senator depends upon what disposition the United States Senate makes of the pending claim of Col. H. A. DuPont. If his claim is rejected, the next Legislature will have a Senator to elect.
County officers will also be chosen in each of the three counties of the State.

Florida, Nov. 3.

Governor—To succeed Henry L. Mitchell, (Dem.)
Controller—To succeed W. D. Bloxham, (Dem.)
Secretary of State—To succeed John L. Crawford, (Dem.)
Attorney General—To succeed W. B. Lamar, (Dem.)
Superintendent of Education—To succeed W. N. Sheats, (Dem.)
Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture—To succeed L. B. Wombwell, (Dem.)
Treasurer—To succeed C. B. Collins, (Dem.)
Two Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District, S. N. Sparkman, (Dem.)
Second District, C. M. Cooper, (Dem.)
A successor to M. H. Mabry, (Dem.,) Justice of the Supreme Court. There are now three Justices, all Democrats, serving six-year terms. Their terms are so arranged as to expire one of them every two years.
A Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Wilkinson Call, (Dem.,) whose term will expire March 3, but this Legislature will not meet until April 1; hence it will be incumbent upon the newly elected Governor to fill the interim between March 4 and April 1 by appointment.

Georgia, Oct. 7.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed W. Y. Atkinson, (Dem.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed Allen D. Candler, (Dem.)
Treasurer, (term two years)—To succeed R. U. Hardeman, (Dem.)
Controller General (term two years)—To succeed William A. Wright, (Dem.)
Commissioner of Agriculture, (term two years)—To succeed R. T. Nesbitt, (Dem.)
Attorney General, (term two years)—To succeed Joseph M. Terrell, (Dem.)
Eleven Congressmen, to be elected Nov. 3. Incumbents, all Democrats, are:
First District—R. E. Lester.
Second District—Ben E. Russell.
Third District—Charles F. Crisp.
Fourth District—Charles L. Moses.
Fifth District—L. F. Livingston.
Sixth District—Charles L. Bartlett.
Seventh District—John W. Maddox.
Eighth District—Thomas G. Lawson.
Ninth District—F. Carter Tate.
Tenth District—J. C. C. Black.
Eleventh District—Henry G. Turner.
A Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed John B. Gordon, (Dem.)
An amendment to the Constitution for an increase in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from three to five will be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election, Oct. 7.

Idaho, Nov. 3.

Governor (term two years)—To succeed W. J. McConnell, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor (term two years)—To succeed V. Bierbower, (Rep.)
Attorney General (term two years)—To succeed George M. Parsons, (Rep.)
Secretary of State (term two years)—To succeed Isaac M. Garrett, (Rep.)
State Auditor (term two years)—To succeed F. C. Ramsey, (Rep.)
State Treasurer (term two years) To succeed C. Bunting, (Rep.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction (term two years)—To succeed C. A. Foresman, (Rep.)
Supreme Court Justice—To succeed J. T. Morgan, (Rep.)
Full Legislature, which will choose a successor to United States Senator Fred T. Dubois, (Rep.)
One Congressman. Incumbent is Edgar Wilson, (Rep.)
An amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of an Inspector of Mines, will also be voted upon. The present incumbent, E. H. Dewey, was appointed by Gov. McConnell.

Illinois, Nov. 3.

Governor (term four years)—To succeed John P. Altgeld, (Dem.)
Lieutenant Governor (term four years)—To succeed Joseph B. Gill, (Dem.)
Secretary of State (term four years)—To succeed William H. Hinrichsen, (Dem.)
Auditor, (term four years)—To succeed David Gore, (Dem.)
Treasurer (term four years)—To succeed Henry Wulff, (Rep.)
Attorney General (term four years)—To succeed Michael T. Moloney, (Dem.)
Trustees University of Illinois—To succeed N. W. Graham, Julia Holmes Smith, Richard P. Morgan.
A Legislature, which will choose a successor to United States Senator John M. Palmer, (Dem.)
Twenty-two Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District--J. Frank Aldrich, (Rep.)
Second District—William Lorimer, (Rep.)
Third District—Hugh R. Belknap, (Rep.)
Fourth District—Charles W. Woodman, (Rep.)
Fifth District—George E. White, (Rep.)
Sixth District—Edward D. Cooke, (Rep.)
Seventh District—George E. Foss, (Rep.)
Eighth District—Albert J. Hopkins, (Rep.)
Ninth District—Robert R. Hitt, (Rep.)
Tenth District—George W. Prince, (Rep.)
Eleventh District—Walter Reeves, (Rep.)
Twelfth District—Joseph G. Cannon, (Rep.)
Thirteenth District—Vespasian Warner, (Rep.)
Fourteenth District—Joseph V. Graff, (Rep.)
Fifteenth District—Benjamin F. Marsh, (Rep.)
Sixteenth District—Finis E. Downing, (Dem.)
Seventeenth District—James A. Connolly, (Rep.)
Eighteenth District—William F. L. Hadley, (Rep.)
Nineteenth District—Benson Wood, (Rep.)
Twentieth District—Orlando Burrell, (Rep.)
Twenty-first District—Everett J. Murphy, (Rep.)
Twenty-second District—George W. Smith, (Rep.)
Three Clerks of the State Supreme Court (term six years) will be elected to succeed the following: Northern Grand Division—A. H. Taylor; Southern—Frank W. Havill; Central—E. A. Snively. Also, Clerks of Appellate Court districts.

Indiana, Nov. 3.

Governor (term four years)—To succeed Claude Matthews, (Dem.)
Secretary of State (term two years)—To succeed William D. Owen, (Rep.)
Auditor of State (term two years)—To succeed Americus V. Dalley, (Rep.)
Treasurer of State (term two years)—To succeed Fred J. Scholz, (Rep.)
Attorney General (term two years)—To succeed William H. Ketcham, (Rep.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction (term two years)—To succeed D. M. Geeting, (Rep.)
State Statistician (term two years)—To succeed J. L. Thompson, (Rep.)
State Geologist (term two years)—To succeed W. H. Blatchley, (Rep.)
Reporter of the Supreme Court (term four years)—To succeed Sidney Moon, (Dem.)
Thirteen Congressmen. Incumbents, all Republicans, are:
First District—James E. Hemenway.
Second District—A. M. Hardy.
Third District—Robert J. Tracewell.
Fourth District—James E. Watson.
Fifth District—Jesse Overstreet.
Sixth District—Henry U. Johnson.
Seventh District—Charles L. Henry.
Eighth District—George W. Farris.
Ninth District—Frank Hanley.
Tenth District—Jethro A. Hatch.
Eleventh District—George W. Steele.
Twelfth District—J. D. Leighty.
Thirteenth District—W. L. Royce.
The Legislature to be chosen will elect a United States Senator to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, (Dem.)

Iowa, Nov. 3.

Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed William M. McFarland, (Rep.)
Auditor of State, (term two years)—To succeed C. G. McCarthy, (Rep.)
Treasurer of State, (term two years)—To succeed John Herriott, (Rep.)
Railway Commissioner, (term three years) —To succeed E. A. Dawson, (Rep.)
Judge of Supreme Court, (term six years) —To succeed J. H. Rothrock, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term two years)—To succeed Milton Remley, (Rep.)
Eleven Congressmen. Incumbents, all Republicans, are:
First District—Sam Clark.
Second District—George M. Curtis.
Third District—D. B. Henderson.
Fourth District—Thomas Updegraf.
Fifth District—Robert G. Cousins.
Sixth District—John P. Lacey.
Seventh District—J. A. T. Hull.
Eighth District—W. P. Hepburn.
Ninth District—A. L. Hager.
Tenth District—J. P. Dolliver.
Eleventh District—George D. Perkins.

Kansas, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed E. N. Morrill, (Rep.)
Treasurer, (term two years)—To succeed O. L. Atherton, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term two years)—To succeed F. B. Dawes, (Rep.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed W. C. Edwards, (Rep.)
Auditor, (term two years)—To succeed G. E. Cole, (Rep.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term two years)—To succeed E. Stanley, (Rep.)
Chief Justice, (term four years)—To succeed David Martin. (Rep.)
Associate Justice, (term six years)—To succeed S. H. Allen, (Pop.)
Judges of Appellate Court, (terms four years)—To succeed:
A. W. Johnson, (Rep.,) eastern division, Southern district.
A. W. Dennison, (Pop.,) middle division, Southern district.
Elrick Cole, (Rep.,) western division, Southern district.
G. W. Clark, (Dem. Pop.,) eastern division, Northern district.
T. L. Garver, (Rep.,) middle division, Northern District.
W. E. Gilkerson, (Dem.,) western division, Northern District.
Eight Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—Case Broderick, (Rep.)
Second District—O. L. Miller, (Rep.)
Third District—S. S. Kirkpatrick, (Rep.)
Fourth District—Charles Curtis, (Rep.)
Fifth District—W. A. Calderhead, (Rep.)
Sixth District—William Baker, (Pop.)
Seventh District—C. I. Long, (Rep.)
At Large—R. W. Blue, (Rep.)
A Legislature which will elect a successor to United States Senator W. A. Peffer, (Pop.)
Judges will be elected in half of the twenty-eight judicial districts, and half of the county officers in every county in the State.

Kentucky, Nov. 3.

No State officers or Legislature are to be chosen.
Eleven Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—John K. Hendrick, (Dem.)
Second District—John D. Clardy, (Dem.)
Third District—W. Godfrey Hunter, (Rep.)
Fourth District—John W. Lewis, (Rep.)
Fifth District—Walter Evans, (Rep.)
Sixth District—Albert S. Berry, (Dem.)
Seventh District—William C. Owens, (Dem.)
Eighth District—J. B. McCreary, (Dem.)
Ninth District—Samuel J. Pugh, (Rep.)
Tenth District—Joseph M. Kendall, (Dem.)
Eleventh District—David G. Colson, (Rep.)

Louisiana, April 21.

Governor (term four years)—To succeed Murphy J. Foster, (Dem.)
Lieutenant Governor—Office vacant.
Secretary of State—To succeed Thomas S. Adams, (Dem.)
Treasurer—To succeed J. Picket, (Dem.)
Auditor—To succeed W. W. Heard, (Dem.)
Attorney General—To succeed M. J. Cunningham, (Dem.)
Superintendent of Education—To succeed A. D. Lafargue, (Dem.)
All the above State officers hold office for four years. The Democrats are aligned against the Fusion Party, composed of Populists, Republicans, and sugar planters.
One Congressman in the Fifth District, to succeed Charles J. Boatner, unseated March 20.
A Legislature consisting of ninety-eight Representatives and thirty-six Senators, who will choose a successor to United States Senator Newton C. Blanchard, (Dem.,) whose term expires March 4, 1897.
A number of amendments to the Constitution will be voted on. They relate generally to internal affairs. The most important give power for the State to pension Confederate soldiers, and for parishes, cities, and counties to give aid to manufacturing and railroad enterprises, to prohibit contract labor of convicts, to fix the qualifications of voters so that they must be able to read the State Constitution in their native tongues or must own real or personal property in the State assessed at cash value of over $200, and to provide for free schools.
Nov. 3. Six Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—A. Meyer, (Dem.)
Second District—Charles F. Buck, (Dem.)
Third District—Andrew Price, (Dem.)
Fourth District—Henry W. Ogden, (Dem.)
Fifth District—Vacancy.
Sixth District—Samuel M. Robertson, (Dem.)

Maine, Sept. 14.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed Henry B. Cleaves, (Rep.)
Four members of Congress, Nov. 3. Incumbents are:
First District—Thomas B. Reed, (Rep.)
Second District—Nelson Dingley, Jr., (Rep.)
Third District—Seth L. Milliken, (Rep.)
Fourth District—Charles A. Boutelle, (Rep.)
A Legislature for term of two years. The Legislature elects all State officers not appointed by the Governor.

Maryland, Nov. 3.

No general State election. The next Legislature to be elected will be in 1897, and it will elect a successor to Senator Arthur P. Gorman, (Dem.) The Legislature now in session elected Congressman George L. Wellington to succeed Senator Charles Hopper Gibson. Senator Wellington will take his seat March 4, 1897, the day his term as Representative expires.
Six Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—Joshua W. Miles, (Dem.)
Second District—William B. Baker, (Rep.)
Third District—Harry Welles Rusk, (Dem.)
Fourth District—John K. Cowen, (Dem.)
Fifth District—Charles E. Coffin, (Rep.)
Sixth District—George L. Wellington, (Rep.)
There will be judicial elections in the Second Circuit.

Massachusetts, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term one year)—To succeed the late Frederick T. Greenhalge, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term one year)—To succeed Roger Wolcott, (Rep.)
Secretary, (term one year)—To succeed William M. Olin, (Rep.)
Treasurer, (term one year)—To succeed Henry M. Phillips, (Rep.)
Auditor, (term one year)—To succeed John W. Kimball, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term one year)—To succeed Hosea M. Knowlton, (Rep.)
Thirteen Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—Ashley B. Wright, (Rep.)
Second District—Frederick H. Gillett, (Rep.)
Third District—Joseph H. Walker, (Rep.)
Fourth District—Lewis D. Apsley, (Rep.)
Fifth District—William S. Knox, (Rep.)
Sixth District—William H. Moody, (Rep.)
Seventh District—William E. Barrett, (Rep.)
Eighth District — Samuel W. McCall, (Rep.)
Ninth District—John F. Fitzgerald, (Dem.)
Tenth District—H. H. Atwood, (Rep.)
Eleventh District—William F. Draper, (Rep.)
Twelfth District—Elijah A. Morse, (Rep.)
Thirteenth District—John Simpkins, Jr., (Rep.)
Eight Executive Councilors. Incumbents are:
First District—Ziba C. Keith, (Rep.)
Second District—Cyrus Savage, (Rep.)
Third District—Francis H. Raymond, (Rep.)
Fourth District—John H. Sullivan, (Dem.)
Fifth District—B. Frank Southwick, (Rep.)
Sixth District—John M. Harlow, (Rep.)
Seventh District—Charles E. Stevens, (Rep.)
Eighth District—Alvan Barrus, (Rep.)

Michigan, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed John T. Rich, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term two years)—To succeed Joseph R. McLaughlin, (Rep.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed Washington Gardner, (Rep.)
State Treasurer, (term two years)—To succeed James M. Wilkinson, (Rep.)
Auditor General, (term two years)—To succeed Stanley W. Turner, (Rep.)
Commissioner of Land Office, (term two years)—To succeed William A. French, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term two years)—To succeed Frederick A. Maynard, (Rep.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term two years)—To succeed Henry R. Pattengill, (Rep.)
Three members of the State Board of Education, (term two years)—To succeed David A. Hammond, (Rep.,) Eugene A. Wilson, (Rep.,) and Perry F. Powers, (Rep.)
Twelve Congressmen. Incumbents, all Republicans, are:
First District—John B. Corliss.
Second District—George Spalding.
Third District—Alfred Milnes.
Fourth District—Henry F. Thomas.
Fifth District—William Alden Smith.
Sixth District—David D. Aitken.
Seventh District—Horace G. Snover.
Eighth District—William S. Linton.
Ninth District—Roswell P. Bishop.
Tenth District—Rousseau O. Crump.
Eleventh District—John Avery.
Twelfth District—Samuel Stephenson.
State Senators and Representatives are to be elected at the same time. No United States Senator is to be chosen, and no question of State interest is to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Minnesota, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed David M. Clough, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term two years)—To succeed Frank A. Day, (Rep.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed Albert Berg, (Rep.)
Treasurer, (term two years)—To succeed Albert T. Koerner, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term two years)—To succeed Henry W. Childs, (Rep.)
Seven Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—James A. Tawney, (Rep.)
Second District—James T. McCleary, (Rep.)
Third District—Joel P. Heatwole, (Rep.)
Fourth District—Andrew R. Kiefer, (Rep.)
Fifth District—Loren Fletcher, (Rep.)
Sixth District—Charles A. Towne, (Rep.)
Seventh District—Frank M. Eddy, (Rep.)
A Legislature which will not have to elect a United States Senator.

Mississippi, Nov. 3.

No general election.
Seven Congressmen. Incumbents, all Democrats, are:
First District—John M. Allen.
Second District—John C. Kyle.
Third District—Thomas C. Catchings.
Fourth District—Hernando D. Money.
Fifth District—John S. Williams.
Sixth District—Walter McK. Denny.
Seventh District—James G. Spencer.

Missouri, Nov. 3.

Governor—To succeed William J. Stone, (Dem.)
Lieutenant Governor—To succeed John B. O'Meara, (Dem.)
Secretary of State—To succeed Alexander A. Lesueur, (Dem.)
Treasurer—To succeed Lon V. Stephens, (Dem.)
Attorney General—To succeed R. Frank Walker, (Dem.)
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—To succeed Henry W. Hickman, (Dem.)
Judge of the Supreme Court—To succeed Theodore Brace, (Dem.)
A Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed George Graham Vest, (Dem.)
Fifteen Congresmen. Incumbents are:
First District—C. N. Clark, (Rep.)
Second District—Uriel S. Hall, (Dem.)
Third District—Alexander M. Dockery, (Dem.)
Fourth District—George C. Crowther, (Rep.)
Fifth District—R. T. Van Horn, (Rep.)
Sixth District—David A. De Armond, (Dem.)
Seventh District—John P. Tracey, (Rep.)
Eighth District—Joel D. Hubbard, (Rep.)
Ninth District—William W. Treloar, (Rep.)
Tenth District—Richard Bartholdt, (Rep.)
Eleventh District—Charles F. Joy, (Rep.)
Twelfth District—Seth W. Cobb, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—John H. Raney, (Rep.)
Fourteenth District—Norman A. Mozley, (Rep.)
Fifteenth District—Charles G. Burton, (Rep.)

Montana, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term four years)—To succeed John E. Rickards, (Rep.).
Lieutenant Governor, (term four years)—To succeed A. C. Botkin, (Rep.)
Secretary of State, (term four years)—To succeed Louis Rotwitt, (Rep.).
State Treasurer, (term four years)—To succeed F. W. Wright, (Rep.).
State Auditor, (term four years)—To succeed H. J. Haskell, (Rep.).
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term four years)—To succeed A. E. Steere, (Rep.).
Justice of the Supreme Court, (term six years)—To succeed W. H. De Witt, (Rep.).
One Congressman. Incumbent, Charles S. Hartman.
All members of the State House of Representatives and half the members of the State Senate will be elected. State Senators elected this year will help choose a successor for United States Senator Lee Mantle, (Rep.,) whose term expires March 4, 1899.
All counties elect officers for two years. Thirteen District Judges and Clerks will be elected.

Nebraska, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed S. A. Holcomb, (Pop.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term two years)—To succeed R. E. Moore, (Rep.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed J. A. Piper, (Rep.)
Auditor of Public Accounts, (term two years)—To succeed Eugene Moore, (Rep.)
Treasurer of State, (term two years)—To succeed J. S. Bartley, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term two years)—To succeed A. S. Churchill, (Rep.)
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, (term two years)—To succeed H. C. Russell, (Rep.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term two years)—To succeed H. C. Corbett, (Rep.)
A Legislature to serve two years, which will not elect a United States Senator.
Six Congresmen. Incumbents are:
First District—Jesse B. Strode, (Rep.)
Second District—D. H. Mercer, (Rep.)
Third District—G. D. Meiklejohn, (Rep.)
Fourth District—Eugene J. Hainer, (Rep.)
Fifth District—W. E. Andrews, (Rep.)
Sixth District—Omar M. Kem, (Pop.)
Amendments to the State Constitution to be voted on this year are: Giving to the Legislature the power to pass a law providing that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict; providing for three Railroad Commissioners to be elected by the people; authorizing the Legislature to fix the salaries of all State officers, which are not to be changed during the occupancy of the office by any officer and shall not be changed oftener than once in four years; giving the Legislature power to create additional executive offices by a three-fourths vote, and to abolish any office; giving the Legislature power to create an Appellate State Court to relieve the Supreme Court; giving the Legislature power to fix the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the district courts by a two-thirds vote; increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to five; giving the Legislature power to increase the number of the Supreme Court and district court Judges; giving the Legislature power to buy the voting machine; providing that the permanent school fund shall be invested only in United States or State securities or county bonds or school district bonds of the State; permitting the metropolitan city to unite with its county in government; permitting donations for railroads as a bonus.

Nevada, Nov. 3.

Justice of Supreme Court, (term six years) —To succeed R. R. Bigelow, (Rep.)
One member of the House of Representatives—To succeed Francis G. Newlands, (Silverite.)
Two Regents of State University—To succeed Henry L. Fish and H. S. Starrett, (Silverites,) four and two years, respectively.
Assembly and one-half the Senate. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed John P. Jones, (Pop.,) whose term will expire March 3, 1897.

New-Hampshire, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed Charles A. Busiel, (Rep.)
Two Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—Cyrus A. Sulloway, (Rep.)
Second District—Henry M. Baker (Rep.)
A full Legislature, which will choose a successor to Jacob H. Gallinger, (Rep.), United States Senator.

New-Jersey, Nov. 3.

Eight Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—Henry C. Loudenslager, (Rep.)
Second District—John J. Gardner, (Rep.)
Third District—Benjamin F. Howell, (Rep.)
Fourth District—Mahlon Pitney, (Rep.)
Fifth District—James F. Stewart, (Rep.)
Sixth District—Richard N. Parker, (Rep.)
Seventh District—Thomas McEwan, (Rep.)
Eighth District—Charles N. Fowler, (Rep.)
Lower branch of the Legislature, and eight State Senators. The Senators elected will vote for a United States Senator in 1899 to succeed James Smith, (Dem.)

New-York, Nov. 3.

Governor (term two years)—To succeed Levi P. Morton, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor (term two years)—To succeed Charles T. Saxton, (Rep.)
One hundred and fifty members of Assembly, for terms of one year each.
Representatives in Congress in thirty-four districts, (for terms of two years each.) Incumbents are:
First District—R. C. McCormick, (Rep.)
Second District—Dennis M. Hurley, (Rep.)
Third District—Francis H. Wilson, (Rep.)
Fourth District—Israel F. Fischer, (Rep.)
Fifth District—Charles G. Bennett, (Rep.)
Sixth District—James R. Howe, (Rep.)
Seventh District — Franklin Bartlett, (Dem.)
Eighth District—James P. Walsh, (Dem.)
Ninth District—Henry C. Miner, (Dem.)
Tenth District—Amos J. Cummings, (Dem.)
Eleventh District—William Sulzer, (Dem.)
Twelfth District—George B. McClellan, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—Richard C. Shannon, (Rep.)
Fourteenth District—Lemuel E. Quigg, (Rep.)
Fifteenth District—Philip B. Low, (Rep.)
Sixteenth District—B. L. Fairchild, (Rep.)
Seventeenth District—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., (Rep.)
Eighteenth District—Jacob Lefever, (Rep.)
Nineteenth District—Frank S. Black, (Rep.)
Twentieth District—George N. Southwick, (Rep.)
Twenty-first District—D. F. Wilbur, (Rep.)
Twenty-second District—Newton M. Curtis, (Rep.)
Twenty-third District—W. T. Foote, Jr., (Rep.)
Twenty-fourth District—C. A. Chickering, (Rep.)
Twenty-fifth District—James S. Sherman, (Rep.)
Twenty-sixth District—George W. Ray, (Rep.)
Twenty-seventh District—Theodore L. Poole, (Rep.)
Twenty-eighth District—Sereno E. Payne, (Rep.)
Twenty-ninth District—Charles W. Gillet, (Rep.)
Thirtieth District—James W. Wadsworth, (Rep.)
Thirty-first District—Henry C. Brewster, (Rep.)
Thirty-second District—R. B. Mahaney, (Rep.)
Thirty-third District—Charles Daniels, (Rep.)
Thirty-fourth District—Warren B. Hooker, (Rep.)
The 150 Assemblymen to be chosen, together with the 50 Senators now in office, will elect a successor to David B. Hill, (Dem.,) as Senator of the United States, for a term of six years from March 4, 1897.

New-York County, Nov. 3.

Coroner—To succeed the late Dr. O'Meagher.
If proceedings to remove Sheriff Tamsen are successful, a Sheriff will be elected.
Thirty-five Assemblymen. Incumbents are:
First District—Daniel E. Finn, (Dem.)
Second District—Thomas J. Barry, (Dem.)
Third District—William H. Leonard, (Dem.)
Fourth District—James A. Donnelly, (Dem.)
Fifth District—George Gregory, (Rep.)
Sixth District—Jacob A. Mittnacht, (Dem.)
Seventh District—Edward W. Hart, (Dem.)
Eighth District—Charles S. Adler, (Rep.)
Ninth District—John E. Maccabe, (Dem.)
Tenth District—Otto Kempner, (Dem.)
Eleventh District—William H. Gledhill, (Dem.)
Twelfth District—Joseph Schulum, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—Patrick F. Trainor, (Dem.)
Fourteenth District—Jacob Fritz, (Dem.)
Fifteenth District—Thomas T. Myers, (Dem.)
Sixteenth District—Benjamin Hoffman, (Dem.)
Seventeenth District—F. J. Goodman, (Dem.)
Eighteenth District—Andrew J. Galligan, (Dem.)
Nineteenth District—Albert C. Wilson, (Rep.)
Twentieth District—John P. Corrigan, (Dem.)
Twenty-first District—George C. Austin, (Rep.)
Twenty-second District—Daniel W. F. McCoy, (Dem.)
Twenty-third District—John M. Delmour, (Dem.)
Twenty-fourth District—John B. Fitzgerald, (Dem.)
Twenty-fifth District—Patrick H. Murphy, (Rep.)
Twenty-sixth District—Patrick J. Andrews, (Dem.)
Twenty-seventh District—Francis E. Lainbeer, (Rep.)
Twenty-eighth District—Joseph I. Green, (Dem.)
Twenty-ninth District—Samuel G. French, (Rep.)
Thirtieth District—George W. Myer, Jr., (Dem.)
Thirty-first District—Harvey T. Andrews, (Rep.)
Thirty-second District—Thomas F. Donnelly, (Dem.)
Thirty-third District—Louis Davidson, (Dem.)
Thirty-fourth District—Bernard H. Malone, (Dem.)
Thirty-fifth District—Arthur C. Butts, (Dem.)

Kings County, New-York, Nov. 3.

Twenty-one Assemblymen. Incumbents are:
First District—Thomas H. Wagstaff, (Rep.)
Second District—John McKeown, (Dem.)
Third District—Thomas H. Cullen, (Dem.)
Fourth District—George W. Wilson, (Rep.)
Fifth District—Abram C. Degraw, (Rep.)
Sixth District—Arthur J. Audett, (Rep.)
Seventh District—Frederick A. Newman, (Dem.)
Eighth District—James Lennon, Jr., (Dem.)
Ninth District—John J. Cain, (Dem.)
Tenth District—William L. Perkins, (Rep.)
Eleventh District—Joseph A. Guider, (Dem.)
Twelfth District—Charles H. Ebbets, (Dem.)
Thirteenth District—Orrin L. Forrester, (Rep.)
Fourteenth District—John M. Zurn, (Dem.)
Fifteenth District—Robert J. Rudd, (Dem.)
Sixteenth District—Edward C. Brennan, (Rep.)
Seventeenth District—Henry Marshall, (Rep.)
Eighteenth District—George E. Waldo, (Rep.)
Nineteenth District—Frederick Schmid, (Dem.)
Twentieth District—Frederick G. Hughes, (Rep.)
Twenty-first District—Jacob A. Livingston, (Rep.)

North Carolina, Nov. 3.

Governor, (term two years)—To succeed Elias Carr, (Dem.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term two years)—To succeed R. A. Doughton, (Dem.)
State Treasurer (term two years)—To succeed W. H. Worth, (Pop.)
Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed C. M. Cooke, (Dem.)
Attorney General, (term two years)—To succeed Frank Osborne, (Dem.)
State Auditor, (term two years)—To succeed R. M. Furman, (Dem.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term two years)—To succeed J. C. Scarborough, (Dem.)
Nine Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—Harry Skinner, (Pop.)
Second District—F. A. Woodard, (Dem.)
Third District—J. G. Shaw, (Dem.)
Fourth District—W. F. Stroud, (Pop.)
Fifth District—Thomas Little, (Rep.)
Sixth District—J. A. Lockhart, (Dem.)
Seventh District—R. Z. Linney, (Rep.)
Eighth District—A. C. Shuford, (Pop.)
Ninth District, Richmond Pearson, (Rep.)
Two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, (term eight years)—To succeed A. C. Avery (Dem.) and Walter Montgomery, (Pop.)
Members of the General Assembly for two years, as follows: 50 Senators and 120 Representatives. This body has the election of a United States Senator to succeed Jeter C. Pritchard, (Rep.)

North Dakota, Nov. 3.

Governor—To succeed Roger Allin, (Rep.)
Secretary of State—To succeed C. M. Dahl, (Rep.)
State Auditor—To succeed Frank H. Briggs, (Rep.)
State Treasurer—To succeed George F. Nichols, (Rep.)
Commissioner of Insurance—To succeed F. B. Fancher, (Rep.)
Attorney General—To succeed John F. Cowan, (Rep.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction—To succeed Miss Emma F. Bates, (Rep.)
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—To succeed A. H. Laughlin, (Rep.)
Commissioners of Railroads—To succeed John W. Currie, George H. Keyes, and John J. Wamberg, all Republicans.
Justice of Supreme Court—To succeed Alfred Wallin, (Rep.)
One Congressman—To succeed Martin N. Johnson, (Rep.)
Full district, judicial, and county tickets will also be elected.
The Legislature to be elected will select a successor to United States Senator Hansbrough, (Rep.,) whose term expires March 4, 1897.

Ohio, Nov. 3.

Secretary of State, (term two years)—To succeed Samuel M. Taylor, (Rep.)
Judge of Supreme Court, (term five years) —To succeed Marshall J. Williams, (Rep.)
Member Board of Public Works, (term two years)—To succeed Frank J. McCollock, (Rep.)
Dairy and Food Commissioner, (term two years)—To succeed Frank B. McNeal, (Rep.)
Twenty-one Congressmen. Incumbents are:
First District—Charles P. Taft, (Rep.)
Second District—Jacob H. Bromwell, (Rep.)
Third District—Paul J. Sorg, (Dem.)
Fourth District—Fernando C. Layton, (Dem.)
Fifth District—Francis B. De Witt, (Rep.)
Sixth District—George W. Hulick, (Rep.)
Seventh District—George W. Wilson, (Rep.)
Eighth District—Luther M. Strong, (Rep.)
Ninth District—James H. Southard, (Rep.)
Tenth District—Lucien J. Fenton, (Rep.)
Eleventh District—Charles H. Grosvenor, (Rep.)
Twelfth District—David K. Watson, (Rep.)
Thirteenth District—Stephen R. Harris, (

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A WEEK IN WHICH SPECULATION WAS NARROW AND PROFESSIONAL.

Activity Confined to the Leading Industrials—St. Paul Continues to Report Large Earnings—Burlington's Handsome Showing for February—London and Its Specialties—Gold Planks in State Platforms—Improvement in Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia Markets.

MONDAY—A. M.

Stock speculation last week was unusually narrow and professional. The principal trading was in the two leading industrials—Sugar and Tobacco. Sugar was only fairly steady, and closed ¾ lower, but Tobacco, after early hesitation, advanced sharply, and ended 4⅝ points higher than on the previous Saturday. The movement in the latter stock has been due almost wholly to manipulation, but insiders have been buyers, and it is asserted that dividends will be resumed in the near future. Chicago Gas gained 2 points on talk of the resumption of dividends. Other industrials were without special feature.

The Grangers were prominent in a very narrow market. St. Paul continues to report large earnings, and the Burlington return for February was a gratifying surprise. The stocks of the group, however, were not greatly changed in price. London did very little, and the international specialties, with the exception of Louisville and Nashville, which lost 1¼ points, and Kansas and Texas preferred, which declined 1⅛ points, were fairly steady. Susquehanna and Western issues were at one time weak, on a report that the April interest payments would be defaulted, but officers of the company made a prompt denial, and a portion of the losses was recovered. Union Pacific developed strength on Saturday on the appointment of a subcommittee by the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to pass upon the various propositions for the adjustment of the debts of the company.

Brighter weather toward the close of the week helped create a more cheerful tone. Sentiment was also influenced by the insertion in the platform of the Republican Convention of the State of New-York of a straightout gold plank, and by similar action by Massachusetts Republicans. The possibility that Congress may adjourn in May gave reason to hope for early relief from that quarter. The commercial situation has been clouded by several rather important features, but it is felt that with the continued improvement in trade which may be reasonably looked for at this season, the outlook will become more encouging. The better feeling which prevailed toward the close of the week was not confined to New-York. Distinct improvement was reported in the markets of Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	March 30, '95.
American Cotton Oil	15⅝	14¾	20¾
American Cotton Oil pf	61½	61½	72½
*American Sugar Refineries	117¼	113⅝	102⅝
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100½	100¼	94½
American Tobacco	80	82½	83¼
American Tobacco pf	100½	100⅝	108¾
Ann Arbor pf	27	26⅛	..
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15⅛	14½	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	23¾	23½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	19	16¼	69¼
*Brooklyn R. T.	21½	20⅝	..
Canada Southern	49½	48½	49⅜
Canadian Pacific	54⅜	54¼	39⅝
Central Pacific	15	15	17½
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	15⅜	17⅜
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68⅜	65	71½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76⅛	75⅜	74
Chicago & Northwestern	103	101⅜	92¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146	145½	138½
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅜	73⅜	58¼
C., M. & St. Paul pf	125¾	125½	115¾
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	70¼	68½	64⅜
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	36	35	38¼
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	87½	87½	..
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel. pf	51½	50	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	26	25½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	6
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol	15½	15½	27½
Consolidation Coal	30	30	..
Consolidated Gas Company	151½	148	131⅛
Delaware & Hudson	120½	125½	128⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	161⅛	106⅜	163
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46⅜	45⅞	37¾
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	17¾	17	..
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	97
Erie	14⅝	14	..
Erie 1st pf	30	27	..
Erie 2d pf	22½	22¼	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	30¼	30	..
General Electric	36⅜	34¼	35½
Illinois Central	95	94	88
Illinois Steel Co	60½	60½	..
Iowa Central pf	30⅝	24½	23½
Laclede Gas	27¾	26	26⅜
Laclede Gas pf	8	83	85
Lake Erie & Western	18¾	17⅜	17½
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	69¾	74⅜
Lake Shore	146¾	146	137½
Long Island	81	81	..
Louisville & Nashville	50⅝	48⅝	52½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	8⅝	8½	7¾
Louis, N. A. & Chicago pf	21	1½	23¾
Manhattan Beach	9	9	..
Manhattan Consolidated	104¼	103½	110¼
*Metropolitan Traction	103¼	103	..
Mexican Central	10⅝	10⅝	..
Michigan Central	93¼	93	92½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19½	19	..
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	50¼	50	..
Minnesota Iron	69½	68¼	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	10⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	26⅜	24⅜	25⅝
Missouri Pacific	23¼	22⅜	24¼
Mobile & Ohio	22	22	17½
Morris & Essex	162	162	133
*National Lead Co	25¼	23¾	33
*National Lead Co. pf	80½	80	85⅝
National Linseed Oil	17	15	20
New-England	43	43	..
New-Jersey Central	105⅞	104	97¾
New-York Central	97	95½	95½
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	30½	..
New-York, Susq. & Western	8¾	8¾	13
New-York, Susq. & W. pf	25	21½	37
Norfolk & Western	1¾	1¾	2¾
Norfolk & Western pf	6	6	13⅝
North American	5¼	5	4⅛
Northern Pacific	1⅜	1⅜	4⅝
Northern Pacific pf	12¼	10⅝	17
Ontario & Western	14¼	14	16⅜
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3⅝	3⅜	..
Pacific Mail	27½	26	23⅛
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	10½	9⅝	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	16	16	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56⅝	56	48
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5	4⅜	4⅞
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅜	10⅜	10¼
St. Paul & Omaha	39½	38	22⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pf	123½	123½	104
Southern Pacific	19½	18½	17½
Southern Railway	9⅛	8¾	12
Southern Railway pf	29⅝	28½	34
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28	24⅝	16
Texas Pacific	8	7⅜	9¾
Union Pacific	7¼	6⅞	11⅜
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	3⅛	4½
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	4⅜	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	8¾	..
U. S. Cordage 2d., t. r.	1⅝	1⅝	..
United States Express	45	45	110
*United States Leather	9¼	9⅛	11⅞
*United States Leather pf	61⅛	60⅜	70
United States Rubber	27	26	40⅝
United States Rubber pf	86½	85	93¾
Wabash	6¾	6½	6½
Wabash pf	17½	16½	14¾
Western Union Telegraph	83⅝	82½	88⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅛	9½	12½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	34⅜	34⅜	43½

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market has been somewhat easier because of offerings of funds held for April payments. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent., the average for the week being about 3 per cent. Time money was dull. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 4 per cent. for 90 days, 4@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 5 @6 per cent. for six to seven months.

Commercial paper of the best class was in moderate demand, but offerings were small. Rates were 5½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names and for prime four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England lost £410,987 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 62.50, became 62.13. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,200,000f in gold and 200,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for 60-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅛@4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.88¾@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying par, selling ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1 16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@ 69¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54¼c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $17,255,150, and the exports for the same period $13,406,016. The net imports, therefore, have been $3,849,140.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $895,250. The banks now hold $18,147,425 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,529,900, an increase in specie of $416,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,772,500, a decrease in deposits of $5,842,600, and an increase in circulation of $18,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Mar. 28, '96.	Mar. 21, '96.	Mar. 30, '95.
Loans	$464,996,400	$467,526,300	$432,524,100
Specie	58,931,900	58,515,300	65,578,900
Legal t'd'rs.	79,799,400	82,541,900	73,804,600
Net deposits.	482,215,500	488,058,100	504,240,200
Circulation	14,216,000	14,198,000	12,895,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	Mar. 28, '96.	Mar. 21, '96.	Mar. 30, '95.
Specie	$58,931,900	$58,515,300	$65,578,900
Legal t'd'rs.	79,799,400	82,541,900	73,804,600
Total reserve	$138,701,300	$141,057,200	$139,473,500
Reserve required agt. deposits	120,553,875	122,014,525	126,060,500
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$18,147,425	$19,042,675	$13,413,450

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$18,147,425	1891	$8,442,050
1895	13,413,450	1890	4,331,650
1894	83,600,150	1889	5,450,125
1893	10,663,075	1888	9,145,575
1892	18,007,425	1887	4,379,825

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 26, 1896	£48,703,957	.....
March 28, 1895	37,729,950	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 26, 1896	78,318,544	£49,971,708
March 28, 1895	84,274,029	49,580,890
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 26, 1896	31,497,333	15,583,667
March 28, 1895	38,880,042	15,860,158
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 26, 1896	26,219,000	12,758,000
March 28, 1895	17,893,000	13,661,100
SPAIN.		
March 26, 1896	8,004,000	10,480,000
March 28, 1895	8,004,000	12,320,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 26, 1896	2,624,000	6,947,000
March 28, 1895	4,349,000	7,097,000
BELGIUM.		
March 26, 1896	2,634,000	1,317,000
March 28, 1895	3,514,000	1,757,000
Total last week	£198,000,834	£97,057,375
Week ending March 19	199,185,581	95,303,056
Corresponding week last year	194,910,852	100,249,000

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco	4⅝	Laclede Gas pf	2
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chicago Gas, t. r.	2	2d pf	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf	2½
Iowa Central pf	1¼		

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	2	Met. Traction	1
A., T. & S. F. pf when iss	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Del. & Hudson	1	N. J. Central	1
Erie 2d pf	1½	New-England	2
Illinois Steel Co	4½	N. Y., Sus & W. pf	1⅜
Lake Erie & West	2	St. Paul & Omaha	1¾
Louis. & Nash	1¼		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, w. i.	1⅜	Mo. Pac. con	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	M., K. & E. 1st	1¾
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1	Nat. Starch 1st	1
Cent. Wash. 1st	1⅜	Or. Imp. con	1
Hous. & Tex. deb. 4s	3	Peo. & P. U. 2d	2½
Mid. of N. J. 1st	2	S. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2
		S. L. & S. F. Tr. 5s	1
		U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	2¼

DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st	1½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	5
Cent. of N. J. gen. t. r.	1¾	Nor. Pac. 1st	1⅝
C. & Ohio sp. 4½s	1	Nor. Pac. 3d	1½
Col. & 9th Av. 1st	1	Nor. Pac. ex div. 6	
Gas L. & C. L. 1st	1½	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1¾
Clev. & Can. 1st, t. r.	1½	P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1
C., C., C. & I. gen.	1½	P. & R. gen	1⅝
Erie gen.	1¼	S. L. S. W. 1st	2⅛
F. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1	S. L. S. W. 2d	2½
Ir. Nat. gen. 5s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1⅜
L. & N. unif. 4s	1	Seat., L. S. & E. 1st	1
Manhattan Con. 4s	1	Tex. Pac. 1st	1½
M. & St. L. 5s	1⅛	Union Elev. 1st	2½
N. Y. Cent. 1st, c.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 4s	1¼	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2¾
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	3

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$9,457,475
Corresponding week 1895	13,664,828
Since Jan. 1, 1896	120,637,603
Corresponding period 1895	134,276,089
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$6,304,832
Corresponding week 1895	6,381,174
Since Jan. 1, 1896	84,308,377
Corresponding period 1895	74,473,186
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$110,881
Corresponding week 1895	313,899
Since Jan. 1, 1896	17,996,978
Corresponding period 1895	12,247,754
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,103,274
Corresponding week 1895	813,113
Since Jan. 1, 1896	26,522,185
Corresponding period 1895	37,132,602

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—Our market has ruled extremely dull and weak, in sympathy with the general apathy prevailing elsewhere. There has been very little doing in the tractions. The fact that the Consolidated Company will assume control of the combined systems on April 1, and that no announcement has been made regarding an exchange of securities, leads the public to believe that some hitch may have occurred in the negotiations. Westinghouse Air Brake sold at $170, a decline of $5 from the recent high price. Philadelphia Gas declined ½, and was very dull. The company has completed its West Virginia mains, and is testing them to-day. The officials are very confident that the supply of gas will be greatly increased, and it is understood that profitable contracts to sell the surplus gas to manufacturers have been made. Westinghouse Electric has declined, and rules very dull. Money is tight at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	19	19¾
Wheeling Gas	17½	18
Central Traction	28	..
Citizens' Traction	..	57
Pleasant Valley	18	18½
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15¼	..
Duquesne Traction	35	35⅞
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester	..	38
Union Switch & Signal	..	16½

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending March 28	$485,144,163
Balances for week ending March 28	27,748,007
Exchanges for week ending March 21	553,320,228
Balances for week ending March 21	31,804,436
Exchanges for week ending March 14	518,950,637
Balances for week ending March 14	31,209,652
Exchanges for week ending March 7	602,858,935
Balances for week ending March 7	34,563,333
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 29	627,360,575
Balances for week ending Feb. 29	40,946,554
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 21	524,826,765
*Balances for week ending Feb. 21	34,145,586

*Five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 28.—The local security market has been fairly active and prices were well held. The strongest stock was Hudson River Telephone. A sale was reported at 52, and the price closed today at 51½ bid, an advance of 3¼ per cent. for the week. Commercial Union Telegraph was also in good demand on the announcement that the Postal Telegraph Company had begun to pay dividends. The company guarantees the dividends of 6 per cent. for 99 years on Commercial Union stock, and the announcement that the Postal Company was able to pay dividends on its own stock was regarded as strengthening the guarantee. Consolidated Car Heating was a shade lower, due, no doubt to the uncertainty regarding the effect of the union of several important electrical heating companies. The new concern is called the American Electric Heating Corporation, and starts with a capital of $10,000,000 and an issue of $500,000 15-year 5 per cent. bonds. Troy Gas stock is quoted ex dividend.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	66
Commercial Insurance Co	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	105	105½
Consolidated Car Heating Co	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Company	51½	..
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	32	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	180	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Co	6¼	8¼
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110¾	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	99½	102
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	103	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	135
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Company stock	125	126
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	91	91
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.—The local stock market has shown but little activity. Bank stocks were quiet, and with few exceptions show but little change in prices. American National sold at 45¾, and sales of Mechanics' National were made at 53½. American Screw stock is now quoted 195 bid and 205 asked, with sales at 197 and 199½. The Gorham Manufacturing Company announces its usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on both common and preferred. The insurance stocks were quiet and firm, with no sales. The Narragansett Electric Lighting Company will pay on April 1 the regular quarterly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. No sales were made. The Providence Gas Company also announces its usual quarterly dividend at the same rate. For this stock 86 is bid, ex dividend. The stock of the Providence Telephone Company is quoted, ex dividend and ex rights, at 84½ bid and 87 asked. The rights are quoted 8⅜ bid and 9¼ asked, with sales ranging from 8½ to 10.

The local money market is firm, with commercial paper plentiful, and quoted at 6@7 per cent. discount. Call loans between banks are few, and rates rule much the same. Cotton loans are nominally quoted at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.					
American	45	46½	Nat. Ex.	101¼	..
Atlantic	35	..	Nat. No. Am.	44	..
Blackstone C	24¾	25½	Nat. Com.	44½	46½
City	59	..	Old	112	..
Commercial	46¾	47¼	Providence	255	..
Eagle	54	..	Phenix	71	..
Fifth	44½	46½	Rhode Island	24	25⅛
First	113	..	R. Williams.	66	..
Fourth	120	..	Second	..	128
Globe	54	..	Third	..	85
High Street	61	..	Traders'	40	..
Man'f'rers'	141	..	Westm'ster	59	..
Merchants'	64½	..	Weybosset	43	46
Mechanics'	53	54			
PAWTUCKET.					
First	156	..	Slater	158	..
Pacific	69	..			
TRUST COMPANIES.					
Industrial	100	105	U. T. Co.	50	..
Mercantile	30	35			
RAILROADS.					
N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	180	Paw. Val.	150	..
Prov. & S.	97	105	Prov. & W.	250	253
			P. W. & B.	126	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.					
Am. Screw.	195	205	N. & P. W. pf.	100	105
Am. Supply	..	70	N. & P. W. pf. 6s	100	..
Arm. & Sims.	..	35	Gor. Mfg.	105	108
Gor. Mfg.	105	117	Pawt. H. C.	38	..
G. Mfg. pf.	115	..	R. I. P. H-S.	48	60
Nich'n File	57½	..	R. I. P. H-S pf	95½	97½
N. & P. W.	..	80			
INSURANCE.					
Equitable	49¾	52	Prov. Wash.	50	55
Merchants'	50	..			
GAS AND ELECTRIC.					
Nar. Elec.	82	83¼	? T. rights.	8¾	9¼
Prov. Gas.	86	..	R. I. E. P.	118	124
Paw. Gas.	82	86	Woon. Elec.	..	110
Prov. Tel.	84½	87			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
R. I. S. D.	61½	..			

SALES.

10 shares Rhode Island Perkins H. S. preferred, 96.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 29.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was three-quarters of 1 per cent. and for thirty-day bills one-half of 1 per cent. The increase in the amount of gold en route for England balanced the increased demand for money. Silver was quiet, but steady. In the stock market high prices restricted the dealings to gilt-edged securities. Politics discouraged speculation. Consols advanced ¼. American railroad securities were drooping, owing to Wall Street advices and the advance in the rate for exchange. Denver and Rio Grande and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific each advanced ¼. Louisville and Nashville declined 1½. Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Norfolk and Western each ¾. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Illinois Central, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern each ⅛. Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé each ¼.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...6:22	Moon rises...8:41	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	Mar. 22
Earnwell	St. Lucia	Mar. 19
El Mar	New-Orleans	Mar. 25
Jessie	Gibraltar	Mar. 14
Kansas City	Savannah	Mar. 27
La Bretagne	Havre	Mar. 21
Ludgate Hill	London	Mar. 15
Mexican Prince	Cardiff	Mar. 13
Patria	Bremen	Mar. 14
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Mar. 17
Trinidad	Bermuda	Mar. 28
Wells City	Swansea	Mar. 13
Yucatan	Havana	Mar. 26

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Mar. 28
Edam	Rotterdam	Mar. 18
Gregory	Para	Mar. 10
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Mar. 25
Manitoba	London	Mar. 19
Massilia	Gibraltar	Mar. 15
Noordland	Antwerp	Mar. 21

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

Caledonia	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
Halbeln	St. Lucia	Mar. 24
Leona	Galveston	Mar. 25
Majestic	Liverpool	Mar. 18
Spree	Bremen	Mar. 24

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

Finance	Colon	Mar. 25
Norweglan	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Picqua	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Mar. 24

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

Fairmead	Gibraltar	Mar. 15
Garrick	St. Lucia	Mar. 25
Hekla	Christiansand	Mar. 20
Lucania	Liverpool	Mar. 28
Michigan	London	Mar. 28
St. Paul	Southampton	Mar. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Habana	Mar. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	Mar. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Comanche	Mar. 31	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Mar. 31	Gonaives	24 State St.
Aller	Mar. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	April 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	April 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	April 1	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	April 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Marengo	April 1	Newcastle	22 State St.
Comal	April 1	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	April 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Virginia	April 1	Christiania	87 Broadway.
Iroquois	April 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	April 3	Bruns'ick	Pier 20 E. R.
Werkendam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	April 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alene	April 4	Kingston	24 State St.
Yucatan	April 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Patria	April 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	April 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	April 4	London	4 Broadway.
Caracas	April 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Edam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Spree	April 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	April 7	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Paul	April 8	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	April 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	April 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Santiago	April 9	Nassau	113 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	April 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	April 10	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Finance	April 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	April 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	April 11	London	4 Broadway.
Prussia	April 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	April 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	April 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	April 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	April 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	April 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	April 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	April 15	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Germanic	April 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	April 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	April 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	April 18	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	April 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	April 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	April 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	April 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Werra	April 18	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Sunday, March 29, Arrived.

SS Cllurnum, (Br.,) Mace, Pernambuco March 3, via St. Lucia 9th, with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 290 Alexander Avenue, east side, 140 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 106.6, (less what was taken for widening the avenue,) three-story English basement brick dwelling; also, northeast corner of Bainbridge Avenue and Southern Boulevard, 85 by 100 by 85.58 by 100; also, 2,327 Washington Avenue, west side, 25.1¼ feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 15.0⅝ by 82.1 1-5 by 15 by 80.9, two-story frame dwelling.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 410 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 121 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 18 by 98.9, four-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $13,965.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Home Life Insurance Co.'s
BUILDING,
256-257 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall Park,
FOR RENT, OFFICES,
Large and small, well lighted, with all improvements.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE AT NIGHT.
For plans, rent, and particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5124)

EDISON BUILDING,
42-44 Broad St., through to 38-40 New St.
OFFICES FOR RENT,
suitable for Brokers, Lawyers, or similar occupation, at very moderate rates, arranged to suit tenant.
ALSO
Large ground floor office on New St. Size, 29x51.
For plans, rates, and full particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5079)

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

"A"—TO LET—11 & 13 WEST 30TH ST.
Together or separately, 50x95 feet; basements, parlors, and first floors, plate-glass fronts; also offices and rooms above; steam heat, elevator, electric and gas fixtures; possession. Apply to CHAS. E. PECK, 23 West 30th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, April 7, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
No. 207 East 73d Street,
4 valuable lots on
70th & 71st Streets,
East of Avenue A.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
of the
Choice and Valuable Properties
Nos. 34, 36, and 38 West 125th Street, 31 and 33 West 124th Street, 52 East 76th Street,
and 4 valuable lots, north side
96th Street,
between 5th and Madison Aves.
ALSO 9 CHOICE LOTS
Northwest Corner
7th Avenue and 148th Street.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Tuesday, April 7th, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE--IN PARTITION
To Close the Estate of George G. Sickles, Deceased,
under the direction of
Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,
The 4-story brick store and lot
No. 404 6th Avenue,
between 24th and 25th Streets, and valuable lot on
West 116th Street,
between Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Av. West. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

ALLEN ST.—No. 57, near Grand; 4-story front and 3-story rear; lot 25x87.6; $19,000. Owner on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

937 MADISON AV.—Four-story brownstone house; modern improvements; perfect order; can be seen between 11 and 5. H. F. SMITH, 1,293 Madison Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES GUNNING against CATHERINE GUNNING, Ellen Gunning, and others, defendants:

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain triangular lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Le Roy Street, (now as No. 17 St. Luke's Place,) and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Le Roy Street at the corner of lands formerly belonging to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, distant five feet northwesterly from the wall that was formerly the northwesterly line of the junction of the northerly side of Le Roy and Burton Streets, thence running easterly along Le Roy Street, five feet to said angle; thence northeasterly along Le Roy (formerly Burton) Street, twenty-two feet nine inches to land now or late of John McLean; thence northerly along said land now or late of John McLean, seventy-three feet four inches to a point; thence southwesterly along said lands formerly of said Trinity Church to the place of beginning. Bounded southerly in front by Le Roy Street, easterly by said lands now or late of John McLean, and northwesterly by said lands formerly of said Trinity Church. Said premises being now known as No. 65 Le Roy Street, (or No. 17 St. Luke's Place.)—Dated New-York, March 28th, 1896.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
GWILLIM & MEYERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau St., New-York City.
mh30-2aw3wM&Th&ap21

WEST 64TH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly, along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly, on a line parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly, on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 21st, 1896.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Broadway, New-York City.
mh-23-2aw3wM&F&ap14

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE OR EXCHANGE.—"Stonehurst," the very spacious and elegant stone mansion, fully furnished, at Riverdale, formerly belonging to the late Robert Colgate, Esq., built by day's work in the most thorough manner, and containing water and gas and all the conveniences of a city residence; very extensive river views; ten acres of ground, gently sloping to the Hudson; situated in Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City; valuable water rights; New-York Central station at foot of lawn, under the bluff; 53 trains daily; fine old trees and choicest shrubs and fruits; charming Italian garden and lovely lawn; greenhouses, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; within three-quarter hour's drive of Central Park over Boulevards, within 15 minutes of Van Cortlandt Park, beyond which, within a short distance, through beautiful drives, are Jerome Park, Morris Park race course, Country Club, Fort Schuyler, and the handsome parks recently acquired by the city; price, unfurnished, $175,000, very easy terms, or $7,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN D. WOOD, 38 East 39th St., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 659 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

FAR ROCKAWAY COTTAGES TO RENT.—Catalogue, with complete list and full description of every cottage to rent, mailed free. Apply to WATKIN W. JONES & CO., old established Real Estate Agency, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y. s30-1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE. — In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

LAPTHORNE, ANNA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Sarah Short, Susan Ann Woolnough, Thomas T. Ash, William H. Ash, Mary Jane Dunrich, Elizabeth Hall send greeting.

Whereas, Susan Ann Woolnough of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1883, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Lapthorne, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Eliza M. Zerega, Executrix and Trustee, 52 Wall St., N. Y.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Attorney for John A. and George Theodore Zerega, [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 129th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n25-1aw6mM

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place a competent seamstress and chambermaid; best references. Call at 48 West 51st St., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young French Protestant; thoroughly competent; recommended in every respect; city reference. Laure, 162 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid in bachelor's apartments or private boarding house; best city references. M. M., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid, and to assist with sewing; three years' best city reference. Call, Monday, 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; three years' reference. L. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing to assist with other work; call two days; good reference; no cards. 221 East 95th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—French; good seamstress; willing and obliging; city reference. P. A., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 45 West 60th St.; no cards.

Companions.

COMPANION and MAID.—By a Swedish young lady, well educated, knowing several languages, as companion and maid, for going abroad; wages no object; being nurse, can furnish finest references from best physicians. H. A., 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

COMPANION.—By English lady, good social position, as resident or traveling companion, chaperon, secretary; speaks French; some German; musical; has traveled much. Mrs. de G., 6 East 53d St.

COMPANION.—By refined young woman to lady; good traveler; good linguist, speaking French, German, and English. Geneve, care Mrs. Wolff, 215 East 40th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman, thoroughly reliable in all kinds of cooking; French and English styles soups, roasts, game, pastry, desserts, &c.; can cater for dinner parties and luncheons in excellent style; is economical and fully trustworthy; highest city references. N. F. T., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; capable of doing marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. Call Monday, 916 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—English; understands cooking in all branches; takes entire charge dinner or luncheon; can replace chef; kitchenmaid required; highly recommended by leading families. Doson, 146 West 37th St.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent in all branches in private family cooking; good manager; takes full charge with kitchenmaid; good reference. 110 East 27th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best reference. Seen Monday at 9 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; public or private; best city reference. 345 East 35d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook and do plain washing; private family; an excellent cook; all soups, desserts, baking; best city references. C. J., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish woman; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen; luncheons and dinner parties a specialty; best city references. Ida, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; capable of taking a chef's place; also experienced housekeeper; personal references. Mrs. C. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

COOK.—First-class; Protestant; private family; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game; excellent baker; good references; city or country. P. T., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman in private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. D., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By woman as first-class cook in private family; plain washing if desired; city or country; good reference. Pastry, 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

COOK.—In private family or clubhouse; understands her business in all its branches; city or country; personal reference. Jones, 211 East 26th St.

COOK.—By young woman, first-class cook; plain and fancy cooking; do marketing and take entire charge; city or country; city reference. Permanent, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERmaid or Maid.—By four girls. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 161 West 73d St., present employer's.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city references; city or country. H. S., 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK.—By an American woman, to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter for up-stairs work and waiting; good reference. 227 West 67th St.

COOK.—By a first-class, experienced French cook; capable of taking chef's place; excellent references. 251 West 35th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. F. F., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French cook in a private family; best references; no washing. Mr. Bolt, 130 West 20th St.

COOK.—By good cook; assist in washing and ironing; best city or country reference. 440 West 35th St., Donahue's bell.

COOK.—First-class; private family; first-class references. Care Mrs. Meldy, 1,113 2d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant as good cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook as first kitchenmaid under a chef; good city reference. 356 East 72d St.

COOK.—By excellent colored cook; private family; personal reference. Jackson, 219 East 88th St.; Janitress's bell.

COOK.—First-class; experienced; trustworthy; respectable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $35. Crotty, 149 East 49th St.

COOK, KITCHENMAID, FOOTMAN, BUTLER, housemaid, and laundress want situations. Apply, for one week, 12 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a French widowed lady as cook in private family; good references. 212 West 25th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands English and French cooking in all branches; best references. 251 East 35th St., 2d Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city references. S. S., Box 200, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman as cook; best references; country preferred. 500 West 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and [illegible] city or country. 1,409 2d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; understands soup, fish, entrées, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country reference. 406 East 66th St.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant where a kitchenmaid is kept; all kinds of fancy cooking; good baker; city reference. A. N., 131 East 54th St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can do ordering; wages, $40; good reference. Protestant, 724 8th Av., second bell; call Monday.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; Protestant; best city references; wages, $30. 931 6th Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; for the country; good baker; city reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. M. R., care of Brown. 424 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—English; in small, private family; reference. 178 6th Av., umbrella store.

COOK.—Excellent Swedish cook. Call, two days, 202 East 31st St.; care of Johnson.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day washing and cleaning for private families. 428 West 17th St., second bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young German woman to go out by the day; good laundress, or do cleaning; reference. M. Schroeder, 451 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by the day; would take washing home; reference. Mrs. Sullivan, 317 East 35th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Rallings; stylish; perfect fitting dress; by the day or at home; lowest prices. Mrs. Ward, Salzer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; desires a few more engagements in private families; $2 per day; supplies the latest imported models; first-class references. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; latest Parisian designs for cloth and Summer goods; perfect fitting gowns made for $10 up, or $3 per day out. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; good fitter; wishes more engagements in private families; good reference. Dressmaker, 124 West 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; ladies' and children's clothes; latest styles of riding habits and all kinds of garments at home or families; by day. Experience, 36 Riverside Drive.

DRESSMAKER.—Misses' and children's dressmaker; confirmation and party dresses; all kinds of children's wear; by the day or home. L. C., 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses made in the latest styles at very low prices; cutting and fitting by the day. Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker to go out by the day, or at home; perfect fitting; stylish; references. Rohwedder, 247 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like a few more customers at home; terms reasonable. 362 West 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a reliable, stylish dressmaker; out or home; references; quick worker. 316 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest reference. Foeri, 148 West 124th St.

A.—A.—COMPETENT DESIGNER OF LADIES' and misses' gowns wishes customers at home or by day; home preferred; latest Spring styles; samples may be seen; references. Frances, 152 West 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined young lady; diplomée Academy of Paris; governess in Christian family; French, German, music; excellent references. Mlle., 75 West 45th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished, superior visiting governess; best references; German, English, and music. J. M., care Hehre, 136 West 96th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an English lady, who has been finishing governess in distinguished families in Europe; music, painting, languages. Sigma, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting, (or resident,) governess, traveling companion, and admirable chaperon. Adaptability, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Wellesley educated young woman, in the last of June, as a nursery governess or companion; knowledge of German and French; willing to travel. G. E. U., Post Office Box 272 Yonkers, N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German Protestant as traveling companion to California, and to take care of children until May 1; good references. H. Engel, Prospect Av., New-Brighton, S. I.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a French young lady; would take entire charge; good needlewoman; American references. Mlle. C. E. R., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent, refined person as nursery governess, speaking French, German, and English; best references. A. B., care Mrs. Wolff, 215 East 40th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German as nursery governess, to take full charge of children; first-class references. Experience, 632 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German nursery governess; French, kindergarten; some music; good sewer and traveler; references. M. D., 25 East 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French girl as nursery governess; good recommendations. R. Parrot, 341 West 30th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper; city or country. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, between 9 and 7, 413 Lexington Av., second floor.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in charge of first-class city and Summer residence; management of servants, marketing, catering, shopping; desires position now or later; highest credentials. Address note to Advertiser, or call, from 2 to 5, Monday, at 253 West 72d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a competent girl as general housework in small private family; wages, $16; written and personal city reference. 456 West 34th St.; no cards answered unless carfare returned.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman to do general housework in a small family or to assist with kitchen work; good city reference. 715 7th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German Protestant to do general housework; plain cook; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2 and 3d Avs.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; understands the duties of a maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; travel or go in the country; good reference. Plaza, Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; would like to go to Europe; very good sailor. Call, at present employer's, 24 West 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. M. H., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; competent; first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; in private family; city reference. Grace De Dieu, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; very competent in all her work; in good American family; city or country; best city references. M. F., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French woman; knows her duties well; good packer and traveler and hairdresser; several years' best city reference. E. B., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID—By Danish girl, good seamstress, as lady's maid or nurse to invalid. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, between 9 and 7, 413 Lexington Av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent North German as lady's maid; good seamstress and packer. M. N., 134 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant girl as lady's maid or nurse for grown children; would travel; good references. Room 135, Savoy Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—By a clever German girl as a lady's maid or chambermaid, with best references. 40 8th Av., grocery.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress; best personal city references. A. D., 139 West 22d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Young French person, experienced, good seamstress, desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID or CHILD'S NURSE.—By a refined woman to young children; excellent seamstress; a home preferred to high wages; city or country; first-class city references. 423 2d Av.

MAID.—By a French Swiss as maid; good sewer, packer; speaks German. Can be seen at present employer's, 29 West 57th St., or apply by letter.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; willing to assist with other duties; city references. M. R., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend as liking; thoroughly competent; a situation to travel would be preferred. Call on Monday and Tuesday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 38 East 39th St.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress, or seamstress alone; thoroughly competent; best city references. L. L., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a reliable, competent American woman as a maid and nurse to elderly lady; best reference; seven years with last employer. F. B., 270 West 23d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; highly recommended. S., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; good personal city reference. W. H., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss; willing to help with chamberwork. J. P., 207 East 37th St.

MAID.—To go traveling; wages, $25; is a first-class hairdresser and reliable packer; best of references. T., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By American girl as maid to grown children; plain sewing; city reference. B. V. M., 216 West 36th St., second bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; nine years' city reference from last place; in a private family. [illegible] Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; very best city references. 223 East 41st St., Welsh's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. 222 West 27th St., one flight, Room 5.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. H. A., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in nice private family; best city reference. N. F., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant nurse; take entire charge from birth; understands everything about baby or small children; neat sewer; good accent; in first-class American family; highest city references. Superior, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Nurse for infant, or as maid to lady; competent in every capacity; can bring up baby on bottle; good traveler; best references from first-class family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 142 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By a most thoroughly competent, trustworthy infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes entire charge from birth; great many years of the highest city references. H. B., 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best references. 229 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth, or small children; personal reference. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By reliable woman as infant's nurse; take charge of child from birth; understands nursery duties perfectly; best reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse, with thorough knowledge of French, as traveling companion or amanuensis to invalid lady or gentleman. M. J. L., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By young French lady, with American hospital training, as nurse or companion to invalid lady or gentleman; willing to travel. Parisienne, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By trained nurse; permanent; understands any illness and care of infants; no objection to the country; highest references; terms to suit. MacKay, 341 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; city reference. Yvonne, care Mrs. Gonan, 117 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children; good seamstress; city references. 101 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By a capable young Frenchwoman as nurse to child. Apply, Monday and Tuesday mornings, present employer's, 15 West 49th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at 30 West 71st St., Monday, present employer's.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman; competent to take charge of infant or small children; best reference. 217 West 16th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By middle-aged German, experienced dressmaker, as nurse or maid; best references. Mrs. Nielsen, 317 East 56th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse; has good city reference. 430 West 54th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl; good reference; city or country. Call, two days, 456 4th Av., care Mrs. McGowan.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS WANTS MORE ENGA